

❖ Muhlenberg • Monthly. ❖

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EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

JOHN W. HORINE, '89. GEORGE S. KLECKNER, '90.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

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EDITORIALS.

IN the opening chapter of Vol. VI, the new editors of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY desire to make their bow before the public. The toga of office, that rested so lightly upon the shoulders of our worthy predecessors, fell upon us, with all its responsibilities, almost before we were aware. That the fit is scarcely such a one as we would desire, is too true; and even if, by dint of extra exertion, we should be enabled to bear its burden, there is still a question in our minds as to whether its proportions are not a little too

ample. Yet we sometimes dare to hope that the atmosphere of erudition which pervades the editorial sanctum, may be, to our erstwhile dwarfed intellectual stature, such a stimulus to healthy growth and achievement, as to enable us not entirely to disappoint the expectations of our readers.

In view of the fact that we desire to make the MONTHLY in a great measure a journal for the boys and by the boys, we heartily invite your earnest support. Any suggestions from you will be received and recognized for whatever merit there is in them. Literary contributions, whether poetry or prose, are solicited. Under the head of a Communication Column, we welcome the discussion of all matters that are of living interest to the students. We want you to feel an interest in your paper. Don't stand and wait, asking yourselves, "I wonder what he is going to say next month," but be up and doing, firm in the conviction that you can do something for the MONTHLY if you only try. If, however, you cannot or will not extend to us your hearty co-operation in the work before us, we will try to be content with the evidences of your good will. To all alumni who take an interest in their Alma Mater and her affairs (and out of common justice to them, we take it for granted they all do), we would say, prove your loyalty by lending us a helping hand. If your business or professional duties prevent you in this, you can gladden the hearts of the editors and make the management smile a broad, expansive smile, by kindly remitting us a year's subscription, one dollar in advance.

The various qualities that combine to make a first-class college journal are too well known to require comment. Whether in the space of five short months we shall be able to attain to our ideal, the future alone can determine. We know that the task is not an easy one; that the editorial path is rough and rugged; that to please all is a virtual impossibility,—yet, in the face of every obstacle, whether it be adverse criticism or wilful opposition, we shall go right on with the work before us, ever remembering that we are laboring for the best interests of an institution as noble as Muhlenberg College, and for a body of students as manly as her boys.

THE formal opening exercises of the scholastic year were held in the college chapel at 10 A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 6. The seating capacity was taxed to its utmost. A large number of the Alumni and friends of the college were present, giving proof of the deep interest they feel in the institution and its affairs. There was a greater number of students in attendance at the opening than at any other time in the history of the college. This fact, together with the encouraging financial condition as found in the treasurer's report on another page, augurs well for the future.

In his masterly address to the students, Dr. Edward H. Spieker received the closest attention of the audience. The address, in substance, appears elsewhere.

THE question as to the advisability of changing the name of our journal has been agitated for some time. The editors and business managers, believing that such a change would be desirable, presented the matter to the societies, who passed a motion favorable to the project. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the business managers, the societies favored the adoption of the title, **THE MUHLENBERG**. In order, however, to afford time for a still further consideration of the matter, this number is issued under the old title.

ONCE again Muhlenberg College finds herself inhabited. Most of the old familiar forms and faces and more than thirty new ones are seen in her halls. She extends a hearty welcome to all. She continues to hold out to all the same superior advantages that she formerly offered, which can be had for the taking. She is curious to know whether the old students will sustain their previous reputations or whether they will merit higher and better ones; whether the manly, intelligent countenances and scholarly mien of the new men betoken successful students, or whether external appearances are deceptive. To each *protege* she wishes a successful and well-spent scholastic year.

ANOTHER Presidential contest is drawing near. The factious and mendacious demagogue is abroad in the land. His imagination is elastic, his voice is stentorian, his jokes are moldy, his arguments are sophistical. The audiences of these harangues are composed for the most part of young men. Ardent and full of life, their feelings are easily enlisted and their better judgment perverted. This should not be the case. Who has a right to demand of you to shout approbation to the flippant and often foolish declamations of these stump orators? Such a demand is a reflection on your intelligence. Be calm and considerate. The more excited you become, the less wisely will you discharge your duty at the ballot box. This year you will find that a few central principles are all that merit any consideration in the contest. These you can best know from reliable official acts and from documents. Deliberate dispassionately, and when you have adopted the principles of governmental policy, hold firmly to them and treat all gotten up issues and party falsehoods as they deserve.

THERE is a species of college student which we might term the "chronic report kicker." Every college which has the notation system has its quota of these

'kickers.' We have them and we know who they are. When one of this fraternity comes to you with a caustic remark about the "rank injustice" of this or that professor to him, try whether you cannot classify him in this series. (1), Want of a proper foundation. (2), Want of system in studying. (3), Lack of application. (4), Mental incapacity. We have representatives of each of these divisions. Let each one honestly and candidly put to himself the question, "Under which head am I classed?" When he has found his place, let him read the proposed remedy and reflect.

Those who try to erect a superstructure on a tottering foundation, are engaged in a fruitless task. To save (?) a year or two they enter with an insufficient knowledge of the rudiments of the languages and of the elementary principles of mathematics. In the up-hill work that follows they are cheated out of the pleasure of acquiring and *digesting* knowledge. To these there is but one remedy—*begin over again*. Take your grammars, geometries, algebras, aye, your arithmetics, and study them thoroughly. This is the only remedy that will enable you to acquire readily and to add enjoyment to your efforts. The shortest road to knowledge is the longest way around.

The trouble with some is that they study without system. Having no fixed hours for the study of any particular branch, they pick up a book hap-hazard fashion, whenever the feeling strikes them. After the theatre or after an evening call, after a game of ball or half an hour before chapel exercises, they pick up a book and devour the lesson—take it like a bitter dose, the sooner dawn the better. Here also there is but one remedy—*be systematic*. If you apportion a fixed time for one certain branch, before long you will almost mechanically take up the proper book and get out the lesson; and if something intervenes to prevent it, you feel vexed and disappointed. It is well worth a trial.

How often we hear a Prof. or a student say of some under graduate or alumnus, "Yes, Mr.—— was a very bright, talented young man, but he didn't *apply* himself." It is a familiar expression. Time lost, talents wasted, friends disappointed, that very habit and power of work, which is so valuable an acquisition in a college course, unearned. With the opening of this new year *apply* yourself honestly, faithfully to your lessons, and we predict a much smaller number of growlers when the next reports are issued.

There are a few who are mentally incapable of grasping some of the studies of a college curriculum. It is a failing, not a fault. They can but do their duty. If their consciences approve their efforts, they should be satisfied. After all, *duty* is a panacea for each and all of these growlers, and if they but do their duty to their lessons and to themselves, we know that the species termed "report kickers" will become extinct.

GEMS.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge
dwells

In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

Knowledge—a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom
builds,

Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its
place—

Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so
much;

Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

—Cowper.

We do not make our thoughts; they grow
in us,

Like grain in wood; the growth is of the
skies,

Which are of nature; nature is of God.

—Bailey.



Opening Address, By Dr. Edward H. Spieker, of Johns Hopkins University.

A time short and measured has brought forth for you a very plain thing, the 6th of September and the necessity of taking up again the work of a scholastic year. These words mark several important changes in a well-known passage of a poet of old, whose acquaintance many of you have made, others soon will; but they state the facts of the case. After the lapse of but two short months of blissful idleness, of that sweet doing nothing, the name for which we borrow from the Italians, though the thing itself we find in our own human nature, you stand ready to worry through the mysteries of those works of antiquity which scholars value so highly, but which Freshmen are sometimes willing in their haste to commit to the flames. You are ready, or are supposed to be ready, to solve those problems of mathematics, every one of which would merit the name of *pons asinorum*, were it not for the fact that the poor beast of burden generally cannot get across and cannot even appeal to its near relative, the pony, for assistance. In short, you stand at the beginning of a new year. If the old German proverb could be trusted, it ought to be a difficult point; but proverbs are very much like rules: it is a sorry one that refuses to work both ways. In other things, the beginning may be more difficult; but I doubt whether any college student of ordinary common sense could be found in this country to admit that the beginning of a college year is harder than the other end, when visions of examining professors and of his own ignorance rise before the mind of the anxious,

careworn student. Still, though the season be not very difficult, it is one of no little importance, one at which the student may well pause and reflect upon what he is to do and how he is to do it. It is a good time too, to do as I suppose all classes are warned on important occasions, namely, to turn over a new leaf. Turn over a new leaf! Why they would gladly turn over two or three where they presented special difficulties, nay, more, they would not be loath to turn over the whole book to any one more willing to devote his spare hours to a contemplation, if not a study, of the same.

On this important occasion I am to address you. Had I not been present at one of your openings and seen the quiet, unostentatious way in which you conduct them, I should have hesitated to appear before you to-day. Least of all do I intend to deliver to you a sermon as I found on my arrival one of the daily papers reported. I might, to be sure, give you some sound practical advice for your guidance in the work of the year, but my experience in dealing with the students has taught me that they generally follow or reject such advice, coming from outside, as they feel inclined, and act as they would have done had they not heard it. But it is not my intention to give you such advice. I propose merely to speak to you briefly on a subject of common interest to us both, viz: the college and the education it affords.

In the educational life of an individual there are three well-marked stages: the common school and academy, the college, and the university.

Shakspeare, in his seven ages, having regard to the mass of mankind, mentions only the first, so that at first sight it might not seem so easy to decide to which of his divisions to refer our college student. He would hardly care to be called "the whining school-boy with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail, unwillingly to school." Whine and creep! Not he. His practice on the base and foot-ball field

has taught him to yell and run. Perhaps he may sometimes be classed with the poet's third age, but I am afraid it would generally be better for him not to be found there. However, whatever age you belong to, you have left the period of the common school and academy behind you and are safely in the college.

I might call the present time an era of revival in higher education. We are certainly better situated than our forefathers were, not so much in the relative number of our institutions and of our students, but rather in the machinery and methods for imparting knowledge. We have commodious, even magnificent buildings, where the student can work comfortably; all the necessary apparatus for making clear the things taught; and the student is led in the path of knowledge in a much more sensible way than was generally the case in years gone by. The same is true in the common schools as well. To be sure, we have not yet reached the millenium, when all mankind shall be well educated. One can daily see evidences of neglect to make use of the opportunities thus offered; and, though the account that a citizen of Chicago addressed a letter to Thackeray congratulating him on the excellence of his works may be only a base fabrication intended to work injury to the fair fame of that excellent city, we know such things are possibilities to be dreaded, that such ignorance is not infrequently met with.

The grand feature in our system of education to-day, at least in most cases, is that it is really an education in the true sense of the term. How often the word is misunderstood in spite of all that has been said and is said about it! It is of the highest importance for every student to bear in mind that an educated man is not necessarily one who knows a vast number of things or has gone over many books. Such a man may be but poorly educated. On the contrary, one meets men at times who would merit the term well-educated, who know but small mathematics and less Latin and Greek.

Such men are always cited by the opponents of a college education as excellent proofs of the soundness of their position. And yet, what do they prove? Merely that God has gifted them with the ability to make a careful study of everything that comes under their observation; of weighing carefully and coming to an independent conclusion; of seeking to know all they can, and that, not merely for four years, but constantly, never tiring. How many such are there? Such men are born leaders and would profit by having the still wider scope the college training gives them. And it is in giving this training, that I may safely say our institutions have made great advances. The student is not driven along, but guided in the same path. He is taught to act independently, to work because *he* wishes to widen his sphere of knowledge and so become better able to form a judgment in any matter coming before him; to weigh everything himself, and not merely accept it because somebody has said so, but to study it critically, and this, not in that flippant spirit of objection which some persons evince who follow their inclination to object as slavishly and blindly as others do the authority of some respected man.

And now what means does the average college make use of in training the student. First, mathematics, the revered mother of the sciences before the days of Pythagoras, who lent such a mystic importance to numbers themselves. The student is taught not only to recognize the difference between 50% and 500% profit, but to abstract his mind from the material world and to attain to that absolute accuracy which is only attainable, of things of this world, in this science, but which ought to be our ideal in everything we undertake.

Then there are the ancient languages, the study of which is regarded by many as a kind of dissection of dead bodies. What mischief the misuse of a word can work! We call these languages dead and at once in the minds of most people their study loses

all life. They forget that while the languages studied may be living somewhere in the world, to the student, French, Italian, etc., are in most cases as dead as Latin and Greek and Sanskrit. There are relatively but few people to whom more than two languages are really living, though they may know eight or ten. It is with the study of the language that we have to deal in the college; and in this study the life will depend altogether on the spirit in which teacher and student approach it.

Then there are the sciences, the study of nature and her laws. The necessity of this work was forcibly illustrated to me by an anecdote related by a prominent member of the Baltimore bar. An engineer, said he, had been summoned as witness in a case involving a boiler explosion, and had stated defiantly that in his opinion no one was qualified to speak understandingly of such things except the man trained in a boiler-room. On examination he stated as his view that the explosion had been caused by the formation of gases in the boiler, and when further asked what gases he meant, he replied with a confident air: "How was I to know? I wasn't in the boiler."

And in the modern languages, is the student given the chance to broaden his knowledge, to become acquainted with what is representative and best in modern literature, as well as with the spirit of the languages which are spoken by the most enlightened nations of our time. Especially in English is he taught to know what is best, and to use it. He learns that while slang may be a healthy linguistic growth, it is a growth he is not to make use of.

But the time would fail me to go through the other studies: history, philosophy, etc. Even a casual glance at the college curriculum will convince you that it represents all that is best of the past and the present; and the closer your study, the more you will recognize the difficulty of making a selection better fitted to give one an idea of the work produced by man in times past and present,

as well as to train and develop the mind to the highest usefulness of which it is capable.

And now a few words with reference to your own institution. It is not very old as yet. Its growth has been slow and gradual, but sure. It has been doing good work, and, as long as it has been my privilege to observe it, has been steadily improving. It seems to me there is every reason why a young Lutheran of Eastern Pennsylvania should come to Muhlenberg. In the first place there should be in him enough of enthusiastic love for his church to induce him to support her institutions when they offer what he desires, a good collegiate training; and then it is of paramount importance that the young man have instructors, who, while they are enlarging the horizon of his knowledge and keeping his mind out of the narrow lines of partisan religion, do not instil into it that which can only act as a poison, introducing, as it does, not the honest spirit of critical study, but a biased contempt for all that is divine, without giving a fair study to the side they despise. And after all, we are very apt to forget that it is not necessarily the long list of professors which insures excellent work; while on the other hand, under the guidance of a few competent and conscientious men, the best of results may be attained. Such men, I think, you have.

And among these men, young gentlemen, I hope that every one of you may find some one whose good life and works shall largely influence yours; whose character shall to no inconsiderable extent determine the formation of your own; to imitate whom shall be the result, not so much of intentional resolve as of spontaneous impulse. Such an influence, exerted upon you now, must last through life. It cannot be expressed in words or put in print.

Individual Science Study.

BY PROF. S. C. SCHMUCKER, B. S., '82.

It is doubtless the case with almost every student at college, that he has more time

than is actually necessary for the study of the ground covered in the lecture room. There is a portion of the time which can be devoted to personal improvement, independent of the requirements of the curriculum. This is designedly the case. The object of the college is two-fold. Its primary purpose is to teach methods of study, and imbue students with scholarly tastes. But there is a secondary object, and that is, to offer facilities for individual investigation. The first is obligatory on all students; the second is left to each one to carry on, according to his own wishes.

I should like to express some of my views as to how these latter facilities may be profitably used.

The Literary Societies offer the necessary opportunities for extended study on literary subjects. But there is too little independent work done in the sciences. Could there not profitably be a small scientific society composed only of such students as are engaged in independent work, who could thus keep each other in countenance, and by interesting each other in the various lines each may be carrying on, prevent that narrowness of view which is sure to result from too close application to one subject? Such societies are extremely profitable if they are small and each member is an actual worker. The fact that each one has had a general training in the branch, assures the reader an appreciative audience, and this is an excellent incentive to good and continued work.

What can be profitably taken up by such students? It is the duty of the college to give general instruction in each branch, and this duty our Alma Mater fulfills very well. Now let individuals take up some special topic in the branch, and work it up in detail. A more real training can be thus gained, than by a general course over the entire subject. But it would be wrong to put a whole class on any such single topic. Let me illustrate what I mean. When a student has completed Botany, and has learned the general principles and the nomenclature of the

subject, he is prepared to take up his individual work. Now let him take up some single plant, and make a thorough study of it in all its aspects. Let him take careful notes of the date of the appearance of the sap, the bud, the leaf, the blossom, the fruit, indeed of every phase in the life of the plant. Again, let him make drawings of the growth of the leaf, taking numerous sketches of the same individual leaf at intervals of a day, at first, and later after a longer time, as the leaf grows more slowly. Then make sketches of the different shapes of leaves which are found on the same plant, and see whether, on the principles set forth by Sir John Lubbock, or Grant Allen, any explanation of the difference can be offered.

Add to this a microscopical examination of the plant, until the histology of every part is familiar. Keep the microscope slides thus mounted, for future study, but embody in the notes sketches of each important slide, drawn with the use of the Camera Lucida.

Then write out the whole in thesis form, and preserve it carefully. Now for this work the college offers every facility. The campus will give the tree or shrub, while the laboratory has an excellent microscope. I am sure the Professor in sciences will give any advice and assistance which may be desired.

This is one of many subjects which might be suggested, but it will illustrate what I mean. Other topics can be found at any stage of the regular studies.

Now what are the advantages gained by such work? In this, as in all other student work, the training of the mind and hand is of far greater value than the actual information gained. Then too, this method fixes on the mind the principles of the science, far more firmly than is possible by any other process.

But perhaps its greatest value lies in the fact that it furnishes the individual with an interest which can be carried into later life, and which will fill the leisure moments of

active life with an inducement for profitable recreation which will rest the mind, wearied with the work of profession or trade, and furthermore, it is the close and careful study of that wonderfully inspired revelation, the book of nature.

COLLEGE FINANCES.

Colleges are not money-making, but charitable institutions; charitable in that they are largely dependent on the *receiving*, and charitable again in that they are largely engaged in *giving*. The revenues of a college are derived principally, not from the students, but from the income of its endowments or from the contributions of individuals and congregations. The income from students is often a very small percentage.

Our own institution, for instance, receives fully \$7,500 from its endowments, while it receives only \$2500 from its students for tuition; so that two-thirds of the cost of education is a contribution on the part of benevolence. Each student shares in this liberality, in that it reduces his tuition by two-thirds. Parents and students should not be unmindful of this fact when they pay their college bills. Were it not for the gifts of others, their bills would be double and triple the present amount. Other institutions are so situated that they can afford to reduce the cost of education by a still greater percentage, while some have made tuition free altogether. The tendency in church institutions is not to increase, but to diminish the cost of education. The ability of an institution to do this depends largely upon its financial condition.

Our College had no wealthy founder to endow it with millions, and provide the necessary buildings and appointments; but a few clergymen and laymen were organized as a Stock Company and purchased the property for \$25,000. New buildings were necessary and the old had to be remodeled. This required an outlay of nearly \$50,000. There were no funds on hand, so they appealed to churches of the Ministerium in whose

interests especially the College had been established. The result of this appeal was about \$9,000 over against \$50,000. Here there was a heavy debt to carry, besides the necessary expenses from year to year, without endowments. The consequence was that annual deficits increased the original debt to more than \$70,000. To provide for the interest required an additional outlay of over \$3500.

By the munificence of Asa Packer, Esq., Messrs. Mosser and Keck, and others, and through the indefatigable efforts of Drs. Muhlenberg, Seip and others, the College gradually accumulated an endowment fund which now amounts to \$130,000, from which it has an annual income of over \$7500. The interest on the debt again takes nearly half of this amount. While there has been no increase of debt for ten years, the College has paid out for interest alone during the same period over \$35,000. It is now proposed to stop this waste. In January the Board took steps to remove the debt. They instructed their Treasurer and Financial Agent to devote all his time to this object. Since then he has been prosecuting his labors in this direction with very encouraging success. He has succeeded in interesting many friends and helpers in his undertaking. Two friends are willing to give \$10,000, if others raise \$50,000, or they will give 20 per cent. to all that is contributed by March 1, 1889, up to \$50,000. The Synod has taken up the cause and commended it to the churches. The Conferences have all moved in this matter; the 400 congregations with their 100,000 members are being brought into operation, and with such a combined energy we feel safe in saying that there will not be much left of the debt of Muhlenberg College by next spring. Over \$10,000 have been secured thus far, and the Agent has Reading, Lebanon, Lancaster, Norristown, Boyertown, Pottsville, Philadelphia and the whole Lehigh Valley from Easton to Wilkes-Barre before him to reap from. When the debt is removed, the interest will be saved, which will enable the institution to increase its faculty, and enlarge its facilities in various directions,—a consummation devoutly to be wished.



—The student or alumnus who takes a lively interest, and feels a proper pride in his college, will always warmly welcome his college paper. In our prepdom days the little eight by ten sheet that a few of the boys printed with a hand press, brim full of current news and student fancies, came to us like a benediction after the toils of school. Our college paper we have ever regarded as a feature of our college course; and we have watched its progress, through dark days and bright, with never-ceasing interest. Heretofore, it was to us a welcome visitor. Now, that its conduct, in part, has devolved upon us, and we are wrapped up, as it were, in its very existence, it sustains a relation to us that is warmer than mere friendship or momentary solicitude.

Next to our own, the journals of our sister institutions enlist our interest. As an individual student, anxious to note the progress of popular education in our country, we always read them eagerly. As the present exchange editor of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, we now extend to them the heartiest welcome. We do not greet them as strangers, for we feel as though we had known them of old; yet never, until now, have we been permitted to enter into that close and fraternal fellowship with them, that only the exchange editor may know. Ours is not only a peculiarly pleasing task, but a rare opportunity. It is permitted us to lay our hand, as it were, upon the pulse of college journalism, and feel its every heart-throb; to join hands with our brother editors in the great work before us; to sympathize with them in their vicissitudes, and to rejoice in their success.

—An extra number of copies of the September MONTHLY has been sent to Alumni and others who are, and of right ought to be, interested in its welfare. This was done with the intention of increasing the circulation; and it is hoped that not one of those into whose hands this number may fall, will turn a deaf ear to its silent yet earnest appeal.

* * *

—In order to increase, if possible, the list of our exchanges, we have this month mailed copies to quite a number of college journals throughout the country, with whom we had not exchanged before. We hope that all such will cheerfully respond; also, that those whom we once numbered among our exchanges and who of late for reasons unknown to us, have failed to appear, will again fall into line.

* * *

—An article on Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in the *Fortnightly Lantern* of June 26, is worthy of more than a passing notice. It treats of the great social reformer in his crusade against the curse of slavery. The essay is a glowing eulogy upon the character of the man, and the sentiments expressed are of the highest order. We copy the following: "When the battle for the colored man's freedom was fought and won, Garrison laid down his shield. Out of the smoke of conflict he came without a stain on his character. He labored for a despised race as a father would for his children. And when the light was slowly fading from his eyes, and the death angel was hovering near, our grand old hero could calmly look back over a wide waste of years, and count from his bed many worthy victories, and in all truth say, the world is better, far better, for my having lived."

* * *

—The *Haverfordian* is one of our handsomest exchanges, and impresses us very favorably. The poem "In May," and the article on "Greek Sculpture," are deserving of praise. The latter, though rather lengthy,

is full of interest, not only to the art student, but to the general reader as well.

* * *

—The June number of the *Free Lance*, Pennsylvania State College, is before us. The paper on "Troubadours and Trouvires" is novel and interesting. In Provencal poetry, a troubadour was a polished and cultivated poet—what the Germans call a *Kunst-dichter*, or art-poet. Trouvire is a name given in northern France to the same kind of courtly or polished poet who, in the south of France, was called a troubadour. The lines entitled, "Thoughts at Sunset in a Forest," though evincing some poetic spirit, are lacking in smoothness and finish.

* * *

—For various reasons, the following exchanges can not be noticed in this issue; we will direct our attention to them hereafter: *Lutherville Seminarian*, *Thielensian*, *Ursinus College Bulletin*, *Wittenberger*, *College Message*, *Messachorean*, and *Pacific Pharos*.

OUR ALUMNI.

'70. Rev. William K. Frick, the energetic Professor of English in Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., spent the greater part of his vacation in Allentown. He is an active worker and the right man at the right place.

'72. From *The Lutheran* we learn that Rev. William A. Beates, for a number of years of our Academic Department, and lately the head of the Lancaster, Ohio, High School, has been elected to the presidency of Thiel College, Greenville, Pa. We congratulate the institution on its excellent choice, and President Beates on his election.

'72. From the programme of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London, we learn that a paper on "Evolution, Development and Growth" by Rev. A. D. Potts, of Pleasant Unity, Pa., is ready to be read at a future meeting.

'73. Rev. Charles J. Hirzel, Chestnut Hill, Pa., has been elected President of the Alumni Association of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.

'73. George F. Kribbs, Esq., editor of the *Clarion Democrat*, Clarion, Pa., was elected Alumni orator for next year.

'73. Rev. John Nicum, Rochester, N. Y., has recently published a "History of the New York Ministerium," a volume of 644 pages, of which Dr. Schmucker says: "A vast deal of labor has been devoted to the preparation of the matter presented in this volume, and as the result we have here given an extremely interesting and valuable history, which does honor to the author and to the Ministerium." Rev. Nicum has been elected a Trustee of Wayne College, Rochester, N. Y.

'80. Rev. James F. Beates, Toledo, Ohio, has been re-elected Secretary of the District Synod of Ohio.

'80. George T. Ettinger, of our Academic Department, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London. As its name indicates, this society has been established for the promotion of science, literature and art, and numbers more than a thousand members in all parts of the world.

'80. Jonas F. Kline, Esq., Prothonotary of Lehigh County, Pa., is the head of the Jacksonia League, a new Democratic organization of Allentown, Pa.

'81. Rev. Joseph W. Mayne is the successor of Rev. J. D. Schindel in the Lutheran charge, Catasauqua, Pa.

'82. David R. Horne, Esq., and Oscar T. Stine, Esq., have returned to their first love and are again located at Allentown, Pa.

'82. The Reading, Pa., Board of Control showed its appreciation of the work of Samuel C. Schmucker, instructor of Science in the High School, by raising his salary \$200. It is now \$1100.

'83. Charles E. Keck, Esq., was lately married to Miss Eva M. Hoover, of White Haven, Pa. He has as charming a wife as she has a whole-souled husband. We wish them unbounded happiness.

'84. Rev. William J. Finck, Allegheny, Pa., sometime in summer was married to Miss Kretschmann, a sister of E. F. Kretschmann, '86. They have our best wishes.

'84. From the Jamestown, N. Y., *Evening Journal*, we learn that the English Lutherans of that place under the pastoral care of Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, have broken ground for a chapel, that is to seat 400 people. Of the pastor's labors the *Journal* says: "It is less than a year since the E. L. church was organized by Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, whose zealous labors have been most abundantly rewarded. In him the church has a pastor who will conduce its growth both spiritually and numerically, and the youngest church organization in the city is making remarkable progress under his charge."

'85. Rev. Charles C. Boyer, of Kutztown, Pa., now holds a position in the Chester Military Academy, Chester, Pa., at a salary of \$1000 with house rent free. He is to have charge also of several Lutheran missions.

'85. Francis G. Lewis now has charge of the Classical Department at the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.

'85. Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., attended the twelfth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, at Philadelphia, as a delegate of the Susquehanna Dental Association.

'85. On June 5th, Rev. William Weicksell was married to Miss Celeste Masser, of Line Mountain, Pa.

'85. This class is doing well. Here's another:—"The marriage of E. A. Yehl, pastor of the Blue Church, Upper Saucon township, and Miss Clara L. Kuhns, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Kuhns, of

Ironton, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding was not characterized with any display and its simplicity made it all the prettier. Only the relatives of the two families were present. The ceremony was performed by Dr. A. R. Horne, of this city, after which a collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Yehl last evening drove to Coopersburg, where they will reside at the hotel of Frank K. Haring until the completion of the furnishing of their new residence. Rev. Mr. Yehl is a graduate of Muhlenberg College and the bride is a most estimable young lady."—*Chronicle and News*.

'86. George A. Prediger, Pittsfield, Mass., at the last Commencement of Boston University obtained the degree LL. B. from the Law Department. He finished the three years' course in one year. Our congratulations, George!

PEARLS.

Ability involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.—*Maclaren*.

The little that is done seems nothing, when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do.—*Goethe*.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—*Emerson*.

Our sorrow is the inverted image of our nobleness.—*Carlyle*.

Destiny is but the phantom we invoke to silence conscience.—*Bulwer Lytton*.

Do not look for wrong and evil—

You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.



—The.

—Cuckoo

—Warbleth.

—Matriculation.

—Initiation in order.

—History repeats itself,—

—Likewise the class-room joke.

—Exit, the watermelon; enter, the festive bivalve.

—The Sophronians and Euterpeans are booming their respective societies.

—There are prospects of all the political parties in college uniting in a Belva Lockwood parade.

—The plumbers are still at work, perfecting arrangements for the heating of the college by steam.

—The Preps have strengthened their nine by signing Lazarus, formerly of the A. H. S. nine, as pitcher.

—Quite a number of the rooms were cal-cimined during vacation, and present a clean and cheerful appearance.

—The Freshman class numbers twenty-two; the Sophomore, the same; the Junior, twenty-six and Senior nine.

—A glee club is to be formed, composed entirely of members of the Sophomore class. C. C. Snyder is to be leader of the new organization.

—The Sophs are applying to the Juniors for their leaf herbariums. It is needless to say that the Juniors meet all such requests with contempt.

—The "stove man" of Mager & Miller's establishment has been here, bargaining for the students' old stoves. The boys parted with them without a single pang of regret, in the fond hope that they might never need them more.

—Lawn tennis is becoming a favorite sport among many of the students. There are two courts opposite college where the young ladies, attired in their beautiful tennis costumes, engage in this popular game with their student friends.

—In consequence of the smallness of the laboratory and the increase in the number of students, the benches in Prof. Bauman's recitation room were raised in tiers, that the students might obtain a better view of the experiments in Physics and Chemistry.

—Messrs. Seneker and Brown, of the class of '91, recently surprised their class-mates very agreeably by tendering them quite a "swell" spread at a popular uptown restaurant. The "boys" enjoyed themselves hugely; and in consequence, Messrs B. & S. have become exceedingly popular.

—During vacation the Eutepean library was thoroughly overhauled and renovated. The books, upwards of two thousand volumes, were re-catalogued and re-arranged under the direction of W. A. Deily, '90. These, with new matting and a few other improvements, have added greatly to the appearance and worth of the library.

—The Senior Class received one addition in the person of A. T. Clay, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. The Junior Class lost C. W. Snyder, and received two new men, Messrs Sachs and Ulrich—the former of F. & M. College, the latter a graduate of the Missionary Institute at Selingsgrove. The Sophomore class mourns the loss of S. W. Welty and Paul Ulrich,—the latter having joined the class of '92.

—At a recent meeting of the M. C. Athletic Association, the dues for the ensuing year were fixed at twenty-five cents, for those who held keys to the gymnasium last year. All others are required to pay an additional admission fee of twenty-five cents. The following officers were elected, to serve during the scholastic year: Pres., S. R. Weaver; Vice Pres., A. K. Keck; Sec., G. S. Kleckner; Curators, P. A. Laury, Fred. White and C. J. Rausch.

—At a meeting of the Franklin Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. C. Oberly; Vice Pres., E. B. Lewis; Sec., Prof. M. H. Richards; Treas., Prof. Davis Garber; Curators, H. F. J. Seneker and A. M. Brown. The leading newspapers of the east, secular and religious, and all the prominent magazines and illustrated papers, have been subscribed for. All the wants of a first-class reading room have been met, and it is hoped that every student will avail himself of the opportunity of keeping abreast with the times, both in regard to the current literature of the day, and the world's doings in church and state.

—The labor and discomfort incident to the maintaining of fires in the students' rooms, are things of the past. When the news spread abroad during vacation that Muhlenberg was to have steam heat, there was not a single student whose heart did not swell with joy and gratitude at the thought of being relieved from the curse of carrying coal and ashes, kindling fires that

persisted in going out at provokingly unseasonable hours, contending with stoves whose only ambition seemed to be the generation of gas and smoke, and sweeping rooms that were never clean, because of—stove dirt.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Prof. D. Garber passed the summer visiting relatives.

* Prof. J. A. Bauman and family summered on Long Island.

* Prof. W. W. Wackernagel, D. D., spent his vacation in his study.

* Prof. M. H. Richards varied his usual studious vacation by a number of fishing excursions.

* Pres. T. L. Seip, D. D., and G. F. Spieker, D. D., Pres. of the Board of Trustees, represent the Faculty at the meeting of the General Council at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STUDENTS.

* John Saeger, '90, is sick with fever. We wish him a speedy recovery.

* Prof. in Geology: "What are the constituents of quartz?"

Hassler, '89, (eagerly): "Pints." A bland smile creeps over the class.

* Laury, Schantz, Bernheim, Werner and Cooper are the latest accessions to Alpha Tau Omega.

* C. W. Snyder, formerly of class '90, intends to take a course at the Allentown Business College.

* Sam, '90, is wrestling mightily with an incipient moustache. He says he did it with his little razor.

* Schaeffer, '90, having attained his majority during vacation, was surprised on his natal day by a number of his friends.

* T. L. Rhoads, '91, spent part of his vacation at Pittsfield, Mass. He reports having had a fine time among the Yankees.

* Oberly, '89, is instructor of Latin and Greek in Fairview Academy, Brodheadsville, Monroe Co. He will return to College in October.

* The "horse editor" wishes to know who crushed his new derby with decaying vegetable matter as he was crawling down the fire escape with a "growler."

* Snyder, '91: "I tell you, fellows, if Prof. B. undertakes to pull my ears, he'll just have his hands full." The "fellows" addressed looked at his ears and smiled.

* Alfred J. Yost, '90, who had intended to take a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, has decided to complete his course here before becoming an M. D.

* Among the Alumni who visited College at the opening of the session, were: Wenrich, Kistler, Gerberich, Scheirer and Ritter, of '88; also Richards, Seip and German of '87.

* Prof. "Mr. Raker, where do embezzling bank officials go to?"

Raker: "To Canada."

Prof. "No. They go to the ultra-tropics, *via* Canada."

* A sad spectacle. "Pud," '90, comfortably seated in a large arm chair, with a pipe in his mouth, smiling complacently while perusing that beautiful story, "Shorty in Search of his Dad." "Pud" is a Junior.

* Prof. (to "Bibby"): "What is the Latin word for son?"

Ulrich, (hesitatingly): "Puer? puer??—puer???"

Prof. "Correct. You have the idea. Very poor. That's sufficient."

* The business managers are instructed to discontinue the subscriptions of the bleary-eyed idiots of Barbarian Hall, who recently amused themselves by firing the remains of a very ancient watermelon into the sacred precincts of the editorial sanctum.

Amiability shines by its own light.

—Horace.

Happiness is not the end of life; character is.—Beecher.

SALT.

The best thing out—a bad cigar.

Cupid is always shooting, and forever making Mrs.

Going the round of the press—the girl who waltzes.

A yacht can stand on a tack without swearing—a man can't.

Before arithmetic was invented, people multiplied on the face of the earth.

"Mournful sight, Dick" said a blue ribbon apostle to his jovial friend. "Yes, indeed, Jack, more'n full!" was the solemn reply.

It was a dear old lady who, on seeing a number of students leave their seats at the opera between acts, remarked: "Ain't it too bad those fellows have to go home and go to studying."

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert but oranges.

Prof. (of class in journalism): "What is the difference between an editorial and an editorial paragraph? Student—"An editorial is of the same nature as an editorial paragraph, but it's larger, and doesn't have as much to say."

A young lady subscriber writes to us, "Do you think it is right for a girl to sit on a young man's lap, even if she is engaged to him?" And we say, "If it was our girl in our lap, yes; if it was another girl in our lap, yes; but if it was our girl in another fellow's lap, never!"

Clark—"Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have picked up lately." Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing employment, here is their name and address."



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GEORGE S. KLECKNER, '90. JOHN W. HORINE, '89.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

EVAN B. LEWIS, '90. SAMUEL R. WEAVER, '90.
JACOB F. DIETER, '91. GEORGE S. BUTZ, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ALFRED K. KECK, '90. JOHN J. YINGLING, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

A GREEABLE to intention, this number of our college journal is issued under a new name, THE MUHLENBERG. Communications have been received from various sources, discussing the prospective change *pro* and *con*; the majority, however, concurring with the management and the students at large, in favoring the adoption of the title, THE MUHLENBERG. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various reasons for the step which we have taken. Firmly believing that the new name possesses many advantages over the old, and trusting that it will meet with the popular approval, we launch THE MUHLENBERG upon the journalistic waters.

WE begin to form friendships before we can speak. The nurse, a neighbor, even a favored household pet, may be the object of our regard. These are but passing fancies. In childhood (and by childhood we mean the period of life from infancy to about sixteen years of age) our friendships are more constant, but as yet will not stand the test of a hot word or questionable act. In fact, they are selfish; and when they stand in the way of self-interest or advancement, are brushed lightly away.

When we reach college, we have grown cautious from experience, and are more careful as to whose acquaintance we cultivate. By this time we have lost, or rather grown out of, the fickleness of childhood. We seek out congenial associates and attach ourselves to them. If we are not disappointed in them, the friendship is very apt to be a lasting one. At this time, too, the clay of our physical and intellectual self is going through the last stages of the hardening process, and impressions are more lasting than they were during the formative period, when the clay was more plastic and our feelings volatile. We now know that a certain charity and unselfishness are necessary for the conservation of any friendship; that faults must be overlooked and reasonable sacrifices be made. From this time on, friendships are usually life-long. The enjoyments and assistance which friends at college give one another, as well as the aid they extend in after life, are not to be underestimated. He who has a number of friends at college—sincere friends, upon whose help and encouragement he can rely—may well deem himself highly favored.

“THEY say!” How often do we hear these words! They are the introduction to nearly every bit of choice scandal. “They” means anyone; anyone is no one. “They!” Who? “Why—it is the general opinion.” The opinion of how many? If we sift the matter thoroughly, we find that it is the opinion of nobody. We attempt to discover the source of some river. We follow it up the stream, and lo! just as we think we are nearing our goal, the river disappears, apparently swallowed up in the bowels of the earth. So with “they say.” We investigate from what place the rumor came, when suddenly the trail is lost in the depths of indefiniteness. When introduced by these two words, the statement lacks authority, and little credence should be given to it. Either fear or ill-will is generally the originator, and a morbid desire to work mischief, the propagator of such news.

And what if “they” do “say?” Nobody needs to care as long as he has a good conscience. A good character is proof against any such petty slings of remark. They lower the speaker in the estimation of right-thinking people. Whenever one of these “they say” mischief-makers and scandal-mongers comes around to tell the “latest out,” don’t be tempted to listen to him, for you might repeat his words, and be held responsible for them.

OUR literary duties are arduous. They are required of us by the College curriculum and by the Literary Societies.

The semi-monthly essays are crude, lacking polish and coherence in thought. The Sophomore sophomoric essays are attempts after something more elaborate and finished. The Junior monthly original speeches and debates show more thought and better reasoning; while those of Senior year give evidence of more sober earnestness of purpose, and are free of the inapt figures, false analogies and contorted thought of previous productions. These are the four stages of development. The last one is reached only by

the persevering, patient toiler who draws on his own stock of knowledge for his subject matter. The stock in hand is proportional to his collateral reading, the merit of the production is in ratio to his mental calibre.

The Literary Societies tend rather to develop latent oratorical ability, and to increase quickness and facility of thought and ease and felicity of expression. In these the performances, except extemporaneous speaking, are monthly. They consist of reading of essays, delivering of speeches, debates, and extempore speaking. Here the critic’s scalpel lays bare individual peculiarities, mispronunciations and incorrect enunciations; in fact, dissects the entire *modus operandi* of the speaker. Here we are taught rightly to use the keen weapons of debate; to think in advance of the words we are at the moment saying; and, withal, to say a thing correctly and effectively.

The college is our *Alma Mater*, our fostering mother. From her we draw our intellectual nourishment. One of these perennial springs, in our estimation, is the recitation and lecture room, where truth is instilled into our minds; the other is the debating and society room, where she provides us facilities to acquire the knowledge and practice which are to determine our future success as professional men. Without any one of these, our abilities will be dwarfed, and our standing in any profession lowered.

THE word “horse” has a definition that is not found in any dictionary. The term is of comparatively recent invention. We do not attempt to define it here, as we take for granted the fact that our readers are not in blissful ignorance of the quadruped’s anatomy and habits. The Latin name for it is *Pons Asinorum*, the German, *die Eselbruecke*. It is, therefore, not local, but cosmopolitan. The Latin and German may call it an “ass’s bridge,” but this gives a distrustful idea that walking might be necessary in order to cross; so the American student takes no chances, and calls it by the plain old Anglo-Saxon name, horse.

The horse is of two distinct breeds, the free or family, and the interlinear or racing. Then, too, there is the mathematical or trick horse, thin and angular. Doubt has been expressed whether it is a *bona fide* horse. Its style of architecture is so odd and exceptional that it has been thought to be a hybrid of an algebraic formula and a polyhedron. As this, however, is no zoological treatise, we will not argue about the breed distinctions. All of the different species have become important factors in the acquisition of a modern collegiate education.

Those who ride these horses lean on artificial props. As soon as these props are removed, the quondam riders become helpless. As, in the course of our investigation after truth, the classical animal has come most frequently under our observation, we speak of it in particular. In using one of these creatures, you do not think for yourself. The work is mostly mechanical, the brain receiving very little exercise. The opportunity to acquire an extensive vocabulary is forfeited, because, in skimming over the work, new words are not sufficiently impressed upon the mind to be remembered. The practice of getting the right word in the right place and of constructing a good English sentence is lost. The feeling of self-reliance and of ability to meet an emergency is unacquired. In short, you cheat yourself knowingly and persistently.

A Chinese proverb says, "What could not the lion do if he were the monkey also?" What could not the horse do if he were the monkey also? The horse is strong enough to carry the rider, but lacks the cunning to override the opposing obstacles in the road, namely, the professor's questions and the differences in text books, and fails to provide mental stimulus and nourishment. Well may the boys exclaim, "Would that our horse had the cunning of the monkey, too!"

THE Allentown Fair, an institution that has contributed largely to the fair fame of this delightful city, has come and gone. So has the thrifty farmer, with his

prize pumpkins and blooming daughters. The cologne man and the peanut fiend have likewise betaken themselves hence; and the Coney Island sausage, that for four long days sizzled so serenely, now lies silent and cold. The merry-go-round, with its colored band of musical (?) martyrs, and the three-rings-for-five cane man, together with the Italian balloonist, have hied them away into the gloom of the elsewhere. The rose-colored, soul-soothing liquid, ycleped strawberry lemonade, no longer gladdens us with its presence; and we feel a pensive sadness stealing o'er us when we reflect how much of the sweet (?) delusion at two glasses for five could have been ours, merely for the price of our experience with the man who gave us a real cigar everytime we knocked the baby down.

In commenting upon the beauties of our own fair, it would be unjust not to mention him of the tin-type, and his naughty camera; whose seductive presence did more, perhaps, than anything else, to mellow the prosy and agricultural with a touch of the romantic. This latter needs no emphasis when we remark that "the fair girl" was admitted to all the student groups without charge. We also observed that she was never very distant during the "taking" process—in fact, invariably sitting on—the same rustic bench with the boys.

There are a few things about our fair that we should like to see changed.

First, the five-dollar (?) "card sharp" who so artistically relieved us of the darling ducats in our inside pocket, instead of being within easy range, is located at too great a distance from the shooting gallery. We felt a little "put out," as the result of our interview with this gentleman, but when we be-thought ourselves of the respect and consideration due a master spirit, we forgave him, and went away.

Secondly, we wish the girls would shell their corn before throwing it at our new plug hat. We like to see the dear things enjoying themselves, but they should be lenient with us in our defenselessness.

Thirdly, we remark that the fair house individuals labeled "special officers," should have a grain or two of common sense. For magisterial arrogance and general "big head," these ephemeral functionaries take the palm.

Fourthly, we would like to see a few *race-horses* on our track next year—animals that can run faster than the miss who appropriated the big red apple we intended to take home with us.

We may have looked at these things with a spoonful of cologne in our eye, or through a shower of mingled corn and peanuts, and in consequence, we may have spoken lightly of an institution which, in its more sober aspect, commands the respect and the quarter dollar of our best citizens; yet we speak truly when we say that, looking back over that vast, multifarious panorama, we are filled only with regrets that earthly pleasures pass away so soon, "and, like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind."

WE have been requested by persons interested in the progress of affairs at Muhlenberg, to say a few words concerning the establishing of an alumni professorship. The present professors, without exception men of unquestioned ability in their respective branches, are doing a noble work. They do not slight a single department; yet the fact remains, that the energies of some are devoted to too wide a field. The only remedy for this is an increase in the number of professors. Hitherto, the financial condition of the institution has not warranted such a step; and until the entire debt of the college is removed, no definite action will be taken. Impressed with a lively sense of the necessity for prompt action, the alumni took measures which, if earnestly supported, will produce the desired result. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for an alumni professorship, to be established as soon as the funds can be procured. It is hoped that all alumni will realize the importance of the movement, and give it their earnest support.

THOUGHT-GEMS.

A man's life is an index to his heart.—*South.*

Goodness thinks no ill where no ill seems.—*Milton.*

Literature is the immortality of speech.—*Willmott.*

Keep true to the dreams of thy youth.—*Schiller.*

Let the Bible be thy standard classic.—*Spurgeon.*

Genius points the way; talent pursues it.—*Eschenbach.*

The thing done avails, and not what is said about it.—*Emerson.*

A fool may have his coat embroidered with gold, but it is a fool's coat still.—*Rivarol.*

To persevere in one's duty and to be silent, is the best answer to calumny.—*Washington.*

Justice is the idea of God, the ideal of man, the rule of conduct writ in the nature of mankind.—*Parker.*

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel-visits, and repels the ministry of ill, it is human love.—*Willis.*

The brightest crowns that are worn in heaven, have been tried and smelted and polished and glorified through the furnace of tribulation.—*Chapin.*

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

—*Shakspeare.*

The highest culture is to speak no ill;
The best reformer is the man whose eyes
Are quick to see all beauty and all worth;
And by his own discreet, well-ordered life
Alone reproves the erring.

When thy gaze
Turns it on thine own soul, be most severe.
But when it falls upon a fellow-man,
Let kindness control it; and refrain
From that belittling censure that springs forth
From common lips like weeds from marshy
soil. —*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*



"Be Bold! Be Not Too Bold!"

BY. REV. L. J. BICKEL, '82.

There is a *juste milieu* somewhere between the two extremes known as diffidence and self-exaggeration. No subject of social ethics concerns a young man more than the determining of this golden mean. In college, as in the daily activities of life, there are leaders who ought to be led, and such as are led, who ought to be leaders.

It is a common expression that things are judged by the glasses through which people see them. To the class of glass-wearers let me add another which I will call the telescope-gazers. There are some persons who, it seems, always look at themselves through the small end of the telescope and see themselves wonderfully magnified,—one might suppose it to be a Lick telescope too; whilst there are others who behold themselves through the large end and regard themselves as very diminutive.

We would adjust this condition and have young men, especially, see themselves as they really are. There is a great deal of meaning in the couplet of Burns:

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

Yet it is more important to have some power bestow upon us the gift to see ourselves as we in truth are,—to be able to place the proper estimate upon ourselves and our abilities.

Diffidence is a depreciation of self. It is that in a person's character which causes him or her, as the case may be, to spend a life without the deeds that he or she could and ought to do. It is a state to be deprecated. Deeds are the determining factors of all hu-

man history. The world becomes a sufferer therefrom. So you see deeds are very important things. Yes, adds the funny man, I knew a man once who I am sure, but for the want of a deed, would have become the possessor of a three-story brown-stone front.

But some are over confident. They inflict upon mankind an overdose of immaturity, ill-advised deeds. And one might be led to suppose from their assertions and pretensions that they held a deed to the earth and all that dwell therein. I was somewhat amused some time ago to read the following announcement, which I cut out as a curiosity. "Rev. — of — is prepared to deliver lectures. * * * It is said that his experience in public life, his friendly disposition, his eloquence, his commanding appearance and his ability or the matter he produces, make his lectures second to none on the continent of America." Now, Rev.—is a young man and has had comparatively no experience, nor has he had the liberal training of most of his profession. To pose as a lecturer, a teacher of the highest order, is therefore somewhat presumptuous. We have too many lecturers of this sort. But to sail under such terms of praise, which are either the basest flattery, and as such, should be disowned, or arrogance of the rankest sort, is the essence of presumption. No danger that any such will die of diffidence. Society in all its departments is a sufferer because of such leading spirits. In education, in science, in religion, in politics, they flourish. A strictly honest, conscientious and christian politician is a *rara avis*. As a consequence, the demagogue and the demijohn rule in the conventions and elections where our law-making and law-executing (?) officials are made, and we have lawlessness and disorder.

What we want is young men of moral and mental calibre to the front. There is a royalty of mind and heart which should never abdicate. Assert your place. "Sir James Mackintosh gives it as a result of his experience as an educator, that with all the

evils of self-exaggeration among young men, the evils of self depreciation are greater." Too many look into the large end of the telescope. They are not sufficiently aspiring. They hold second or third rank because they fail to claim recognition. Such are never judged according to their worth, and they have no one to blame but themselves. The "stuff" is in them, but they do not show it. The diamond is there, but its brilliancy dazzles no one. They are only seen as ordinary earth.

Then, society does not get the benefit from them it should. No one lives to himself. An aphorism of Seneca is: "God made man into men that they might help each other." We owe as a debt to others, that we serve them as best we can. If you fail to impart your knowledge or claim a hearing for your judgments, you are depriving others of what of right belongs to them, and are leaving them to the influence and direction of inferior thought and leading.

But you say, I cannot determine my place. Then rather trespass on the side of action than hide your talent in a napkin to lie in idleness to the Lord's coming.

Write on your doors the saying wise and old, "Be bold! be bold!" and everywhere—"Be bold;

Be not too bold!" Yet better the excess Than the defect; better the more than the less; Better like Hector in the field to die, Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly."

LIBERTY AND OPPRESSION.

BY J. WYLLIS HASSLER, '89.

There are two things in this world which cause all happiness or misery to befall the lot of man. The one touches the human heart and makes it bright and cheerful, the other o'erclouds it with sorrow. The one brings light and life, the other darkness and inactivity. They are liberty and oppression. When God created man; when, in the councils of eternity, the command went forth

that man should be, the proclamation was that he not only should be, but that he should be free; and he who dares to dictate otherwise, tramples upon the sacred decrees of Him who has no superior. Liberty is the creation of God's own hand. Oppression is the product of evil mankind. God never oppressed any one; and yet, human beings would attempt to do what God in His wisdom and goodness did not do.

What man is there who bears the proud name of an American but has felt the sweet influence of liberty? From lake to gulf, from ocean to ocean, millions of human voices have sounded it, hundreds of brazen cannon have thundered it. Oppression drove our forefathers from their homes beyond the sea to seek the liberty that God had given them in an unknown world. It is for liberty they fought and died. We need not go to Lexington, or Bunker Hill, or Yorktown, for the grand old story, but every breeze wafts it to us from Brandywine and Valley Forge. Our monuments to the deeds of Anthony Wayne, and the ever-green grave of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, tell us here, as well as anywhere, the story of the struggle of liberty against oppression. As in those colonial days, so in our own, liberty fills and thrills every true American heart. And well has America taken as her emblem of freedom the mountain eagle, who knows not what oppression is; but from mountain to mountain, from hill to dale, breathes the free air of the heavens.

Liberty tends to elevate man, while oppression benumbs his energy, and makes of him a slave indeed. For proof of this, we have but to look to the lands in which the free spirit of liberty prevails. Contrast them for a moment with those countries where oppression and foul tyranny reign. The one advances, the other sinks lower and lower, until all that is good, all that is pure, is lost beneath the oppressor's power. Where is there a land like our own beloved America? Where is there a people that rises so, as the years roll on? Where is there a country

whose people have so started on an equality without regard to race or color? It is America, free America, the land of the free and the home of the brave; whose glory rests not upon principle, bought with human blood, watered by widows' tears. Hail to Thee, then, Thou glorious Land of Liberty! It is for Thee our song shall rise!

But notwithstanding all this, America's glory is stained by the oppressor's power. It is true, the curse has been removed, but the stain will ever remain, a living monument of America's disgrace. Little did she think, when she permitted slavery within her borders, of the terrible consequences that would follow, the hearts and homes that would be broken! Would you know the cost at which the curse was removed, ask of the field of Gettysburg; hold a consultation with the hills of Chattanooga, or the shores of the Potomac. Ask the rivers of blood that flowed through Liberty's land, or ask of the empty coat sleeves you still see among you, if you would know the terrible conflict between liberty and oppression. Liberty must prevail. Oppression must go down. The one is heaven-born, the other, the institution of impotent man. The sentiments of Patrick Henry, when he exclaimed, in the glow of his eloquence, "Give me liberty or give me death," are the sentiments of every true American. But America is not the only land of liberty. Gradually, one by one, the other countries have broken the oppressor's power in almost every clime, and the genius of the world ere long will worship at her altar. Switzerland passed beyond the borders of oppression a long time ago. France did so more recently. She no longer weeps at the grave of her glory; but, standing upon the tombs of her tyrants, she flourishes over the relics and memories of fallen despotism. From sunny France let us turn our tears of sympathy to unhappy Ireland, the home of patriotism, and of the proudest virtues that deck the mind and adorn the human heart. Her sons have fought for other countries; they

have seen oppression overthrown, and liberty established there; but their own country remains within the oppressor's power. Call it supremacy of power; call it by whatever name you choose; that will not change it. It is oppression still, and will ever remain so, until the nobler feelings of an English Parliament shall rise above the low principle of simply because "we have the power." There, in that land, is an oppression on men for pounds and pence. And yet we are told that England is a christian country, and that the oppression of Ireland is not an oppression. If not an oppression, pray tell us what it is. How must guardian Erin mourn when she beholds England sending her ministers of mercy, her light of religion to other climes, and sanctioning the freedom of other countries, but forging the chains of Ireland stronger and stronger, merely because it is profitable! Let us then hail the great day when not only liberty of citizenship shall prevail, but liberty of thought and feeling; when the oppressors shall be buried beneath the dust of ages. America, our own country, shall be inseparably connected, bound up with liberty. If it falls, we must fall with it; if it continues to stand, it will be because we support it. Let us then continue this connection which binds the prosperity of others to ours, and let us manfully discharge all the duties which it imposes. If we cherish the virtues and principles of our fathers and forefathers, heaven will assist us to carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness. Great examples are before us. Our firmament shines brightly upon our path. Washington is in the clear sky; and those other stars of his time, and many of a later period, have now joined the American constellation, and there are others of our own time joining it, one by one, making the heavens beam with a new light. Beneath this illumination, let us walk the course of life, and at its close devoutly commend our beloved country, the common parent of us all, to that Divine Being who rules among men.

NINETY-ONE!!

BY O. N. E. OFEM.

With memories of Livy Cremation and the terrors of last year's algebra still fresh in our mind, we have stabled our steeds, to write a short epic history of Ninety-One. Short, because our race is not yet half run,—epic, because we are great! Great, not because we ever vanquished the Freshmen or terrified the Juniors, but great in aesthetic feeling, aye, in all the nobler attributes of the soul! We never panted for gore; none of us ever cocked a cannon; nor are we ambitious of imparting to this quiet little hamlet the roseate hue that wicked Ninety so abundantly provides. But ever since we gathered around the Doctor's desk for matriculation, we have cherished and maintained the proper conduct of a student; for the verdict "git out" was pronounced but thrice upon the class in——recitation.

Our prospects are encouraging in the extreme; we know that there are those among our number who possess the elements of greatness; and if, in pursuing the even tenor of our way, we should discover some smouldering truth or enunciate some new law, humanity need not be surprised. Still, we would not advise the crowd to wait for *us* to solve the problem of its woe; for there is a bare possibility of our not doing it this year, as the season of parties, operas and sleigh-rides is coming on apace.

Let us illustrate by chronological facts what we have said.

We will briefly pass over our life in Prep; for it seems almost paradoxical to think that men of our mental calibre were ever in Prep. Nevertheless, while we were there, we were its life and its pride.

We entered Freshman with as noble a set of Romans as ever trod the halls of old Muhlenberg. Our class mustered twenty-six; but alas! misfortune thinned our ranks to twenty-three. Still, the same old Spartan spirit animates us. As Freshmen

we were quiet but not verdant. We saw our places in the world, and "slid in." We never envied the Sophomore, but looked upon him in pity as he dragged himself about, trying to assume an air of dignity so unnatural. We never tried to emulate the Senior, for we seriously doubted whether that priestly personage were better than we.

Our class was conglomerate. Some had less humility than others, for they had not yet recovered from their Senior-Prep. "swell." Others walked up meekly with their inexpressibles in their boots, and hayseed in their hair. These were fresh from the country, stuffed and prepared for college under tutors. There was also a third class, very important in their own estimation, our Normal School graduates. These are unfortunate, for they know more now than they ever will again. Fourth, an accession from a military academy situated on the shores of the Chesapeake. What to do with such a mixed horde, no one knew. Each one seemed to be an animated interrogation point. Yet at the close of Freshman year, when examinations were over, it was found that we all "got there."

At the beginning of the year we had the usual Freshman-Prep. "set-to" in base ball, in which we scored a brilliant—defeat. We were dared to carry canes by the Sophs, and canes we carried unmolested. This was a signal victory, and ever after, our predominance was acknowledged.

In oratory we are supreme. We *think* we are; and our belief is confirmed by the fact that the Seniors, almost without exception, asked us to write their speeches for them. We do not like to say this, but we *could* not keep the sweet secret forever. Our class sleigh-ride was an unqualified success. The equipage was one of the handsomest that ever bore a class from college. Book-burning needs no mention, as the world knows of it. In pomp and circumstance, it eclipsed everything of the kind hitherto attempted. The words "flunk" and "pony" are not in our vocabulary, and we know not what they

mean. In society, we are the recognized leaders; only three-fourths of us, however, are dudes. The rest are trying to assume the virtue which they do not have.

We have had our Freshman performance; still the world goes moving on in the same old fashion, "and each one, as before, doth chase his favorite phantom." We have buried our Freshman playthings with the ashes of Livy, and with smiling faces we enter upon our Sophomore year, welcoming it with all its toils and pleasures. Our college life thus far ran quiet as the recitations that we sometimes made. No man stood in our way. No man dared resist us, for all feared the torrent of our wrath. *Nemo me impune lacessit* is the motto under which we moved, and well has it been regarded!

Space fails us to render a comprehensive account of our successes, both in society, and in various walks of academic life. The fair example which it has been our aim to set, ever since these classic halls first echoed to our majestic tread, has been emulated, we are glad to say, by those who in their turn do follow us. And who better fitted than we, to pose as models of propriety, and of all the graces that lend beauty and dignity to human character? The many sterling virtues that have manifested themselves in word and deed, have not been barren of wholesome influences. The light that is within has not been suffered to grow dim by being shrouded in obscurity.

This is our past; but who, in the light of the past, would presume to divine our future? Our light has never been of meteoric or momentary brilliancy; but steadily, brightly, aye, transcendently has burned the astral of our existence, causing all who have had the rare privilege of seeing us to exclaim: "What a piece of work are these Sophs! How noble in reason; how infinite in faculties; in form and moving, how express and admirable; in action, how angelic; in apprehension, how godlike; the beauty of the world, the paragons of college men!!"



—The MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, in name, at least, is a thing of the past. It first saw the light in the summer of '83; and for five years, through trials and difficulties, but always with honor, it maintained its position among the college journals of the land. Supported at first by the upper classes, and later by the Literary Societies, it has at last become self-supporting.

Since its first issue, the MONTHLY underwent quite a number of changes in size and appearance. These were always in the right direction. Stimulated, however, by a desire to improve the paper in name as well as in general get-up, we this month for the first time greet our patrons and exchanges under the new title, THE MUHLENBERG. We hope that your interest in it will grow warmer as its name becomes shorter and more pleasing.

* * *

—The *Polytechnic*, published by the students of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., is a welcome visitor to our table. Its matter is timely and characteristic, and the mechanical work excellent. The article on "The Manufacture of the U. S. Springfield Rifle" is the one awarded the Polytechnic prize. The paper on "Friendship, a Factor of True Success," is well written, and brim full of truth. We borrow the following, relating to fraternities: "Be sure to keep the purpose of the chapter high, and let there be between the members a friendship based upon mutual respect of character, and the fraternity will meet little opposition." Also: "A rapid degeneration overtakes the man who joins hands with a set whose moral tone is lower than his own."

—Copies of *The Practical Student*, a weekly paper published by students of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, are before us. The paper is a "private enterprise," devoted to current college news.

* * *

—The Literary Department of *The Pacific Pharos* for August is unusually interesting. Among other things worthy of mention are an article on "Chaucer" and a clever short story, entitled "College Love." Two poems, "The Angel of Death" and "The Rocks by the Golden Gate" are deserving of note. The former is of a degree of excellence not generally attained in college poetry. The latter, though meritorious, is deficient in execution.

We would here suggest that, in giving the name, fictitious or otherwise, of a contributor, *The Pharos* and quite a number of our other exchanges, should not forget to mention the class to which said contributor, if a student or a graduate, belongs. The general reader, as well as the exchange editor, before passing judgment upon any article or publication, is always anxious to know as much as possible about its author.

* * *

—The *Thielensian*, published by the Literary Societies of Thiel College, is a carefully edited college paper. The September number contains, besides other matter, three orations and an essay by students of the institution. We notice among the Faculty of Thiel the names of two of Muhlenberg's graduates: Rev. W. A. Beates, the new president and Rev. W. M. Rehrig, professor of German.

* * *

—We welcome to our table the *Geneva Cabinet*, of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. The September number contains two prize orations, delivered at the School Contest in May. The first, by brother Duncan, of the *Cabinet's* exchange department, is especially deserving of praise. It very ably answers the question whether John Brown was a "Traitor or Martyr." The second, entitled

"The Age of Chivalry," is a creditable presentation of a rather hackneyed subject. Acting upon the exchange man's suggestion, we remark that the *Cabinet* should read its proof hereafter. It's a healthy exercise. The very *unhealthy* treatment which our exchange letter received at its hands, inspires us with a mingled "feeling of sadness, and longing" to kick both the printer and the proof-reader (?).

We, and our exchanges as a rule, spell it thus: Muhlenberg.

The fraternity we mentioned is known here as Alpha Tau Omega; and—but we "hope it won't happen again."

* * *

—Our new hat is off to the *Daily City Item* for the following: The *Muhlenberg Monthly* for September, being Vol. VI, No. 1, has reached our desk. It is a well edited, neatly printed college journal. The leading articles are Dr. E. H. Spieker's address at the opening of college, and Prof. S. C. Schmucker's paper on "Individual Science Study."

PERSONALS.

* Hassler, '89, claims to be a descendant of the "Huggernots."

* Oh Pete! And now it is you who says that Job had a coat of many colors!

* Deiter, '91, spent a few days with his parents and friends in Monroe County.

* "Pud," '90, declares emphatically that it's nobody's business if he *does* smoke a pipe.

* Longacre, '90, was recently elected Superintendent of the Sunday School at Aineyville.

* Saeger and Snyder, both of '90, have resumed their studies after a long period of illness.

* Ulrich, '90, is gaining a reputation as an elocutionist. He has several Preps under instruction.

* Prof. G., to Juniors in Calculus: "Do not whisper so loud to Mr. Yost, or you'll confound him."

* Laury, '89, is beginning to realize the truth of the topical song, "You cawn't do it you know."

* F. C. White, '90, says that he doesn't need to study Sacred History, because he "can read it at sight."

* Messrs. Hertzog, Senn, Deily, Ulrich, '92, and Spaeth were recently initiated into the mysteries of Alpha Tau Omega.

* H. P. Butz, '92, has finally decided to spell his name, *B-u-t-t-s*, with a capital *B* and accent on the *u*. Students take notice.

* Raker's definition for a Prohibitionist is, "one who doesn't prohibit another fellow from setting 'em up." Boys, beware of him!

* I. B. Ritter, J. B. Heil and E. O. Leopold cast their first vote this year. All three are for "Jackson." Give us your hand, gentlemen!

* Who took his Natural Theology with him to the theater, and studied it between the acts of "Little Tycoon"? Jimmy Werner! We didn't think that of you!!

* Raker, '89, translating Tacitus: "And they had snore—snore—snoring horses."

Prof.: "Look a little closer, Mr. Raker; perhaps you can see it's snorting."

* Ulrich and Sachs, the additions to '90, are to be initiated into the class mysteries in the near future. We can sympathize with them, for we've been there ourselves.

* Rhoads, '91, says that where he attended school, the cadets all wore white pants. We state as epexegetical of the fact, that "so did their—and their—and their—."

* Edward A. Soleliac is the latest accession to Phi Gamma Delta. Epsilon Deuteron Chapter, as well as the Fraternity at large, is to be congratulated on the addition to its ranks.

* Brown, '91, was sitting in the parlor with his best, when the rooster crowed in the back yard. Leaning over, he softly whispered, "Chanticleer." "You'd better. Pa is coming down to make the kitchen fire." He cleared.

* Prof., to "Tully": "What were the three great feasts of the Jews?"

Leopold, '89: "Breakfast, dinner and supper. The cold bite and free lunch were the lesser ones."

* A. T. Clay, who came here from F. & M. with the intention of finishing his course with '89, was vanquished in one week by nostalgia(?). May he thrive in the salubrious climate of F. & M!

* M. G. Schaeffer, '90, received a miniature plug hat through the mail, sent by "three little maids from school." He says that it is no matter of concern to him what they send, as long as it is not the mitten.

* F. C. Oberly, '89, who at present is teaching the young idea of Monroe Co. how to ride across Caesar's bridge, will soon be among us. His many friends assure him a cordial welcome on his return.

* Titus Troxell, '92: "Joe, why is the shoe of old C——, who kicked you out the other night, like my pony to Algebra?"

Shimer, '91: "Give it up, Tite."

Troxell: "You ought to know. It's because it is the sole-you-shun."

* Heil, '89: "No, sir! You don't catch me in *any* Belva Lockwood parade." The scheme won't work, John. Even though you do not lend the grace of your presence to the burlesque on Belva, you need not think that this will be a drawing card with the ladies.

* She had been attending Shakspearean readings.

Gimlich, '90: "I must be off to-morrow for college. Good bye. Well—say—dare I?" She: "Much Ado about Nothing. As You Like It." Gimlich says he gave "Measure for Measure."

* Botany seems to be a favorite study among the boys. Grahn, '89, is paying special attention to the *flora*. It is said that Schaeffer has not yet completed his analysis of the *lily*. Neiffer, '92, anticipates the study, by original investigations concerning the night *bloom(-)*ing "serious." Titus, more practical, is paying attention to the *cauliflower*.



—The
 —Steam
 —Heat that
 —Never came.
 —Our colors : steel—
 —Gray and cardinal.
 —Caps, high hats and colds.
 —To radiate or not to radiate.
 —Of living interest—the school marm.
 —Taken in—the new Society members.

* * *

—The Freshies are already forming plans for their sleigh-ride. Is it not rash for innocence like theirs to venture out alone?

* * *

—The ranks of the Jacksonia League have recently been swelled by the addition of a number of our Democratic students.

* * *

—The Lehigh County Teachers' Institute convenes in this city, Oct. 15. Several of the Faculty are on the programme as lecturers. The exercises of the week promise to be interesting as well as instructive. Further announcements will be found in the papers.

* * *

—“Last evening (Oct. 10) Titus S. Troxell tendered a banquet to Epsilon Deuteron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, at his home at Siegfried's Bridge. The feast was supplemented by fraternity songs, and toasts appropriate to the occasion. E. P. Kohler, '86, performed the duties of symposiarch with grace and dignity.”—*Chronicle*.

* * *

—On Monday, Sept. 17, at 10:30 P. M., a cry of “fire” was raised in the building. The halls were quickly filled with smoke, and white forms *en dishabille*. By the brav-

ery of Weaver and Beisher, who ran away, and of some unknown who burst open the door and rang the college bell, the fire was discovered—in a stove. Honor to the brave!

* * *

—The meeting of the Missionary Society, on Sept. 18, was well attended. Kistler, '91, and Raker, '89, read appropriate selections. Dr. Wackernagle delivered an address on “Missionary Efforts in Heathen Lands.” More interest is manifested in the missionary cause at Muhlenberg than there has been for many years. The Society meets once a month. All are cordially invited.

* * *

—Now doth the Junior glory in the vanity of a high hat. How tenderly he strokes and fondles it! How majestically he stalks about among the plebeian crowd, proud in the consciousness that the roof on his head cost \$4.13! With what a *rueful* expression does he shrink within himself when he sees a “mob of toughs” attired in the same kind of high, glossy “slick.” *Vanitas vanitatum, et omnia vanitas.*

* * *

—On Oct. 4, the students assembled in chapel for the purpose of getting up a Belva Lockwood parade. Seneker was elected chairman of the meeting. Hassler, Gimlich, White, Spaeth and Senn were appointed a Com. on Arrangements. The parade will take place in the near future. It is hoped that the students will enter into the movement with the same spirit which characterized the parade of four years ago.

* * *

—While Prof. Bauman was showing the Juniors some experiments in Chemistry, the “Chair of Natural and Applied Sciences” disappeared, spirited away by some as yet undiscovered motive power. Profound mystery! Indignation all around! “After many days” an investigating com. found the chair, minus two legs, in a storage-room. The Prof. attaches blame to no one, for the chair could not have returned, even had it so desired. Peace reigns once more, and the C. N. A. S. again stands on a firm basis.

OTHER COLLEGES.

An estate valued at \$30,000 has just been transferred to Baldwin University.

Cornell has raised its standard for passing examinations from 60 to 70 per cent.

The Sophomore class at Yale has as a body declared against the custom of hazing.

Dr. McCosh is still connected with Princeton as lecturer on Metaphysics to the Senior class.

There are nineteen Greek letter societies at Cornell, three of which are composed of ladies.

E. E. Salisbury and ex-President Woolsey of Yale College, are among New Haven's millionaires.

The Republican students of Franklin and Marshall College formed a part of a Republican parade at Lancaster recently.

Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Aug. 9. Loss, \$130,000; insurance, \$75,000. It will be rebuilt.

Pres. Hyde, of Bowdoin, is the youngest college president in the United States, being only thirty years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard.

A colored resident of Greene Co., Ohio, has bequeathed property valued at \$30,000 to Wilberforce University, an institution for colored people.

There are over 90,000 volumes in the Columbia College Library. Two large special reading rooms have been added, affording space for twenty tables.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has a constant attendance of nearly 1,000 students. It has a constituency of 1,200 Methodist ministers, 1,600 alumni, and several thousand families in the various states.

A Department of Pedagogics, of which Dr. Jerome Allen is the head, has recently been established at the University of the City of New York. Edgar D. Shimer, '84, is one of the professors. A post-graduate course of three years leads to the degree of Ph. D.

SALT.

Called to order—the waiter.

The fat of the land—petroleum.

A foot-note—please use the mat.

Ode to the business-managers—\$1.

An old maid's favorite vegetable—to mate, O!

Historians are generally very see-date people.

In the human race the butcher holds the steaks.

A falsehood travels all over the country by simply lying around.

A certain preacher called his hat Golgotha, because it was the place of a skull.

When is a lamp in a window like a tombstone? When it is set for a late husband.

The left bower—the man who isn't recognized by the lady to whom he lifts his hat.

Kissing is somewhat like seven-up. If he begs, and she thinks she can make a point in the game, she'll give him one.

Book Agent: "Then I can't persuade you to buy the Life of Harrison?" "No sir. I cannot conscientiously take any man's life."

The Russian law prohibits joking about the Emperor. That's why no one in Russia ever refers to Alexander as an old Czardine.

The facetious father of a pair of twin babies complained that, although they filled the house with music, he could not tell one heir from another.

"Don't the angels wear any clothes?" asked a little girl of her mother. "No, my dear." "None at all, mother?" "None at all." There was a pause, and the little cherub asked, "Where do the angels put their pocket-handkerchiefs?"

"The gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid, however. To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

EXCHANGE LETTER.

LANCASTER, PA.,
Sept. 20, 1888.

TO THE MUHLENBERG :

Franklin and Marshall sends greeting to her sister college.

The fall term has opened under very favorable circumstances. The number of new students is larger than usual, making the number in the institution about one hundred and seventy-five. French and Histology have been added to the college curriculum.

The anniversaries of the two literary societies last May passed off exceedingly well. The Goetheans had their hall re-frescoed. The Diagnothian hall which was re-frescoed several years ago was painted on the outside, and now makes a fine appearance.

The *Oriflamme* of '89 appeared about the end of May, and along with it, the *Our Flame* of '90.

It being the year after the centennial of the college, there were not very many alumni present during commencement week ; the exercises, however, were very well attended by the people of Lancaster. The President preached the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday. The Junior Oratorical contest took place on Monday evening. On Wednesday the class day exercises were held and on Thursday commencement proper. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees Dr. Apple tendered his resignation as President of the college. The resignation was not accepted, and he was asked to fill the position for one year yet at least. A committee was appointed by the Board to make arrangements for the erection of a gymnasium.

Base-ball and tennis are flourishing. The foot ball eleven will soon begin to practice. There is some talk of introducing cricket. Fall Athletic contests will probably be held about the middle of October.

Republican and Democratic clubs have been formed and are drilling for the campaign.

Prof. Schiedt, who was lately married, was serenaded in a royal manner last week.

The Y. M. C. A. held its annual reception on Sept. 14.

Dr. Apple returned home from Europe on September 15. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance which met in London last June, where he read a paper on "Liturgical Worship." After the adjournment he took a trip through the continent. He was met at the depot by the faculty and students. Headed by a band and a four-horse barouche, containing the President and wife, the students marched to the campus. An address of welcome was delivered by one of the Seminary students to which Dr. Apple responded. After a display of fire-works and college songs the boys retired. It was a grateful reception to a beloved President.

EDITOR OF COLLEGE STUDENT.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,

The world-famed specialist in mind diseases, says: "I am familiar with various systems for improving the memory, including, among others, those of Feinaigle, Gouraud and Dr. Pick, and I have recently become acquainted with the system in all its details and applications taught by Prof. Loissette. I am therefore enabled to state that his is, in all its essential features, entirely original; that its principles and methods are different from all others, and that it presents no material analogies to that of any other system.

I consider Prof. Loissette's system to be a new departure in the education of the memory and attention, and of very great value; that it being a systematic body of principles and methods, it should be studied as an entirety to be understood and appreciated; that a correct view of it cannot be obtained by examining isolated passages of it."

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

New York, July 10, 1888.

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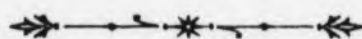
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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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JOHN W. HORINE, '89. GEORGE S. KLECKNER, '90.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

SAMUEL R. WEAVER, '90. EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.
GEORGE S. BUTZ, '91. JACOB F. DIETER, '91.

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EDITORIALS.

THE enlarging of several departments, and the increase in the number of advertisements, has necessitated another change in THE MUHLENBERG—this time in size. Instead of fourteen, we this month offer our readers sixteen pages of reading matter.

ON the list of our advertisers, the students will find the names of the best and most reliable business men in Allentown. Through the untiring efforts of our Business Managers, we have succeeded in enlisting their interest in behalf of THE MUHLENBERG, and it is but just that we should return the favor by giving them our patronage.

THE Third Annual Convention of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association was held in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Nov. 3. Mumford, of the U. of P., President *pro tem.*, called the meeting to order. Seven colleges were represented by the following delegates: Columbia, Ely; Dickinson, Illingworth; F. and M., Bauman and Hendricks; Haverford, Angell, Ravenel and Fite; Muhlenberg, Horine, Kleckner and Yingling; Swarthmore, Stone and Cummins, Jr.; U. of P., Mumford and Jefferys; Ursinus, Bomberger, Fisher and Rauch. The *Pennsylvanian*, published at the U. of P., and the *Spectator* of Columbia College, were admitted to membership. Election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Ely, *Columbia Spectator*; Vice Pres., Cummins, Jr., *Swarthmore Phoenix*; Sec. and Treas., Angell, *Haverfordian*; Ex. Com., Illingworth, *Dickinsonian*, Jefferys, *Pennsylvanian*, Kleckner, THE MUHLENBERG, Bauman, *College Student* and Ely, *Spectator*, *ex officio*.

A discussion on topics relative to college journalism was then in order. *The Collegian*, a new intercollegiate periodical, and the official organ of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association, after considerable discussion, was heartily endorsed by the convention. An interesting discussion as to the best mode of electing the editorial staff followed. The subject of "undergraduate contributors" was dwelt upon at some length. It was decided to hold a banquet in connection with the next convention.

Attendance upon such a convention enables us to learn the methods of other college editors, and to profit by the suggestions made for the elevation of college journalism.

NEITHER the student nor the graduate, neither the man of "liberal education" nor the specialist, can lay claim to a well informed mind, if he does not have a knowledge—an adequate knowledge—of Greek and Roman mythology.

Every nation has its myths, its legends and its ancient superstitions, but those of Greece and Rome remain pre-eminent. In the mythology of no other nation can there be found a like or equal fertility of fanciful conceits, more apt allegories, more marked originality of thought, more highly poetical conceptions of prosaic happenings, or more ingenious explanations of both terrestrial and celestial phenomena.

From this store-house, filled with a rich, varied and never-failing supply of illustrations and figures, the novelist, the orator and the poet draw their stock of imagery. There must be an acquaintance with these fascinating old tales in order to a clear understanding of the novelist's metaphors and similes, a proper appreciation of the force of the orator's illustrations, and an intelligent recognition of the aptness and beauty of the poet's figures. In conversation, in the newspapers, everywhere we find allusions to the myths of the ancients. Mythology cannot be studied too closely nor learned too thoroughly.

NOW that cold weather has set in, baseball and tennis are making their exit, though with evident reluctance. Even the frolicsome foot-ball is seen less frequently on the athletic grounds, and it already revels in the anticipation of its winter's rest. During the hibernation of these three sports, the "gym" preserves and develops the bone and muscle of those who aspire to strength and symmetry. Not more than 50 per cent. of the boys make use of the gymnasium, while not more than half of these use it properly. It is to be lamented that we have no instructor in this department. Many overdo the thing, strain themselves and are more injured than benefited. A number use it by spells, spending an entire half-day a week

in continuous exercise. Upon the latter, the only effect is sore muscles and stiff joints.

Systematic exercise, suited in rigor to the strength of the gymnast, is the only means by which a symmetrical development of the body can be attained. Twenty minutes every day, spent in a judicious manner in the gymnasium, gives more real benefit than an entire Saturday every week. Then, some begin with the bars and heavy indian-clubs, and taper off with dumb-bells, foils or the striking bag. The order should be reversed. Lighter exercise should precede the use of the heavier apparatus. We hope that a larger number of the students will avail themselves of the privileges the gymnasium affords, now that the room has been improved and the apparatus repaired and placed in position. The abuse of a gymnasium, however, is as detrimental as its use is beneficial.

THE mind is the repository of our stock of knowledge. By far the greater part of this stock of knowledge is obtained by reading. It is by this means that we are enabled to probe the minds of others and learn the thoughts of genius. Collateral reading is subordinate only to study as a source of general information. We all have time for this kind of reading. Our mental calibre bears a certain fixed ratio to the kind of books we use. When we see anyone reading with apparent gusto a flimsy, trashy novel, we conclude that his mind can not stand more solid food than this puerile pap. From the perusal of these blood-and-thunder or ultra-amorous novels, no benefit is derived. There is waste of eyesight, time and sympathy. Almost without exception, she marries him; they live happily, etc., and the villain receives condign punishment. In the end, there is no information gained to compensate one for the effort expended.

One feels a certain mental exhilaration while reading a standard novel. Plot and counter-plot develop so admirably; the characters sustain their respective parts so well, and so evidently manifest the pur-

pose for which they were introduced ; while among the shale of commonplaces one finds at times a golden vein of sentiment. These novels should be read thoughtfully and with a desire to learn. They stimulate the imagination, provide desirable information in the most pleasing manner, and give enlarged views and extended reach of thought. Not to read them is an error ; not to appreciate them is indicative of a lack of mental capacity, and of a feeble grasp of intellect.

Poetry embraces everything from the jingle of the rhymester to the sublimity of a Milton or a Shakspeare. To many students the beautiful world of poetry is as yet an unexplored land. Some have never advanced farther than the doggerel that goes the rounds of the newspapers ; others read with delight the poets of the second and third class, but cannot yet appreciate the highest and best writers. By perseverance, the taste of the former becomes cultivated and that of the latter perfected. Read poetry. Mark the beautiful sentiments and well chosen words. "Poems come to us in our dull moments, to refresh us as with spring flowers ; in our selfish musings, to win us by pure delight from the tyranny of foolish castle-building, self-congratulations and mean anxieties."

A well written history, an interesting scientific subject, a thoughtful essay, biography, travels and a hundred other books are profitable reading. Choose your books with care. Reject all those which tend to impair rather than strengthen the intellect. Never read hastily. Digest what you read. Carlyle says, "Books are needed, yet not many books ; a few well read."

THERE has of late been a disposition on the part of our students to better the condition and beautify the appearance of their rooms. This is certainly a laudable ambition. These rooms are our home for ten months in the year, and their comfortable and artistic arrangement is indicative of our culture and aesthetic taste. We at once form an opinion of the student whose room

is untidily kept, and in which there is no attempt at ornament. Our health and comfort are affected in no small degree by our surroundings. If we have cheerless, unadorned rooms, our spirits are depressed and sometimes even suffer revulsion. If, on the other hand, our compartments are bright and cheerful, they will in a great measure imbue their owners with the same qualities. The room is in sympathy with its occupant, and is in many cases a plain index of his character. A number of the students' rooms are models of neatness and taste, and should serve as incentives to others to improve their own.

LOVE and study are incompatible. The pursuit of the former in a great measure precludes the possibility of an earnest, effectual pursuit of the latter. They mutually antagonize each other. One little thrust of Cupid's arrow often turns the tide of the student's fortune, and sets at naught the best laid plans for his future. That the little god has been playing his pranks hereabouts, even in our very midst, appears plainly on the surface. Some of the boys are in love. We'd rather have you whisper it, lest they become conscious of their offence's enormity, and the sweet delusion be dispelled.

When every circumstance, except perhaps the ever present phantom of unperformed duty, is propitious, the temptation to fall a victim is great. Between the dreary plodding along the rugged road of learning, and the dreamy, almost unconscious drifting upon the current of love, the choice is soon made. From thoughts of stubborn roots and perplexing theories, the tired mind turns to visions of clustering curls and laughing eyes.

Not a few of the victims may assume an air of offended dignity, and with every available argument, "deny the soft impeachment." Neither the rack nor the wheel could force them to confess their condition. Yet that impatient slam of the book, that inability to follow the thought of the lesson,

that far-away look of the eye,—what do they signify? The little memento carried in the pocket, those frequent fits of abstraction, the eagerness to be alone with that perfumed epistle upon which the ink has scarcely dried, the regularity of certain visits, and the package of letters in the bottom of the trunk,—do not all these disclose the secret?

Hampered by these external influences, the unfortunate is filled with disgust at the commonplace routine of his studies, neglects his lessons, and not infrequently relinquishes the golden opportunities of a college career for the prosaic and ofttimes unhappy existence of the *pater familias praematurus*.

Happily, these infatuations seldom result seriously. The college-town which can boast of a dearth of "college-widows" is but the exception that proves the rule. Don't fall in love while at college if you wish to do yourselves and your studies justice.

THE Alumni Department, properly conducted, is one of the most valuable and interesting features of a college journal. It is to it that the college man turns to renew the associations of his youth, and to mingle once more, in fancy, with the friends of other days. The alumnus is ever interested in the doings and whereabouts of those with whom he climbed the hill of science, and who shared with him the varied experiences of college life. In view of this, we intend, in the future, to make this department more complete than it has been in the past. We hope that all who are interested in it, will assist us in our efforts in this direction. Prof. George T. Ettinger, '80, Principal of the Preparatory School, has for a number of years filled the position of Alumni Editor very acceptably, and he has our hearty thanks for the interest he manifests in the work. Any communications intended for the Alumni Department, addressed to Prof. Ettinger, will receive prompt attention.

IT MIGHT BE WELL

To let the political pot cease its bubbling.

* * *

To know just who runs our Literary Societies.

* * *

To give us as much steam heat as we need, and all the time.

* * *

To give your girl THE MUHLENBERG as a Christmas present.

* * *

To see that only its supporters and subscribers use the gymnasium.

* * *

To give the students the promised five minutes between recitations.

* * *

To impress the Society members with a due sense of their obligations.

* * *

To begin to consider the question of a Joint Literary Entertainment.

* * *

To have the candidates for proctorship hand in their applications early.

* * *

To have the janitor sweep the halls every day, as was proposed at the opening of the session.

* * *

To secure your tickets early for the Senior Lecture Course, and in no case to buy less than two or three.

* * *

To know whether a few of the students are not letting their moral (?) backbone run away with their proper manhood.

* * *

To patronize THE MUHLENBERG's advertisers always, and to show them that you appreciate their interest in your journal.

* * *

To have every alumnus subscribe for THE MUHLENBERG, and every undergraduate try to get at least one of his friends to do the same.



THE FOURTH PROFESSION.

BY A MEMBER, '80

From time immemorial men have spoken of the "Learned Professions," thereby signifying Theology, Medicine and Law. What did they mean by this expression? In what respects does a profession differ from an ordinary occupation? The difference is the distinction made between the class and the member of that class. Occupation is the class-name, while profession in its restricted sense now has reference to the three above named callings, in whose practice the intellectual element plays a prominent part. The fact that they have a literature of their own, a fully developed method of practice, and an accepted standard of admission, marks them as callings higher in character than those which men can enter upon mere caprice, without any methodical preparation for the same. A profession, therefore, is a calling which has a historical development of its own, a mode of procedure peculiar to itself, and a standard of admission which requires systematic preparation on the part of the would-be member.

Tried by this idea of a profession, is Teaching a profession? We claim that it is. Theoretically, at least, it is, even if in practice it has not yet been fully recognized as such. Does not the history of educational thought run back as far as history itself? Have not the educational thoughts of the Bible, and the teachings of Socrates, of Plato, of Aristotle, affected the high life and the thought of all men through all the centuries to this very day? So we could name a long line of men famous in the development of educational thought, which has formed the basis

of the true profession of the teacher. Is teaching not based on the laws of the mind as formulated in psychology? Should a person about to engage in teaching and training the young, not only for life, but in many respects for eternity, not be expected to possess as good preparation as the many half-fledged disciples of the so-called "Learned Professions" have? Compared with Theology, Law, or Medicine, we claim that the teacher's profession is second to Theology alone, whilst in many respects the latter partakes of the nature of the former. The interests represented by the teaching profession certainly are of a higher character than those of the lawyer or the doctor, for the former builds character, and thus affects the soul and man's eternal welfare, while the others affect merely man's temporal welfare. Whilst teaching, then, is the fourth profession in the order of its recognition, in its importance we claim it to be second.

We need not go far to seek the reason why teaching has so slowly been recognized as a profession. To a great extent the members of this profession must thank themselves for this tardy recognition. It has been treated by too many persons as a temporary occupation, a make-shift, until something better turned up. Thus it has become a sort of nondescript calling which young men, fresh from the schools, and therefore inexperienced, follow till they have prepared themselves for the practice of some other profession, or for mercantile pursuits. But comparatively few persons have hitherto taught with the idea of making this their life-work. Not so with the sister-professions. The lawyer, the doctor, and the preacher adopt their professions for a life-time. On the other hand, this state of affairs has, in a measure at least, been brought about by the poor pay which the profession has thus far afforded its followers. There is no other profession, the ministry excepted, that requires as much culture, tact, and skill, as much general ability and patience, as much character and thankless labor, as that now under consideration. Another reason for its non-recog-

nition has been the scarcity of a professional literature. It is only within late years that any sort of educational literature has been accessible to the American teacher. This has materially retarded the growth of a professional spirit and consequently a public recognition. As there was no published body of methods and principles, there was in reality very little of a profession. Another reason for this non-recognition has been the want of an acknowledged standard of admission. It is true that certain schools claim to turn out teachers, but their standard is still far below the mark which should indicate a profession. Our so-called Normal Schools to a great extent are but preparatory schools, instead of professional schools, as they ought to be. The Normal School should come after the college, not before it.

The great need, then, is a better professional training for our teachers. Because a man is well acquainted with a subject, does not imply that he is able to teach it successfully. Why should he be permitted to make the same experiments and commit the same blunders that were made centuries ago, simply because he is unwilling or indifferent to find out what men have done before his time. It is as if the chemist, or rather the would-be chemist, ignored all the discoveries of his predecessors, and desired to find out for himself all these truths, instead of at once making them his own, and building on them as a foundation. But a better day is coming. In the post-graduate work of our larger colleges and universities, pedagogy is now gaining recognition. Among the first to organize a separate school for post-graduate work in this comparatively new field is the University of the City of New York. In other institutions, Chairs of Pedagogy are being established; and ere many years have passed, we hope to see the results in a more enlightened, better-trained body of professional teachers, who will bring increased honor and respect to the profession of their choice.

THE PERVERSITY OF HUMAN NATURE.

BY ERNEST M. GRAHN, '89.

Man was created a being free to do as he wished. Power and authority were given to him over all the creatures of God on the face of the earth, and he alone was left to look after them. But in order that he might exercise his dominion aright, he was endowed with an intellect, sensibilities and a will. With his intellect, he was to observe their necessities; with his sensibilities, he was to awaken in himself feelings of benevolence towards them; and by his will, he was to call the forces of nature to his aid in relieving their wants. For awhile, all went well. Man and beast lived in harmony. But the serpent, that creature more subtle than any beast of the field which God had made, came to the first pair and seduced them. Oh, what feelings must have been awakened in their souls when they discovered that they had sinned! Their nature was completely changed. Fear, which had been unknown before, overpowered them. Dread of punishment made the man throw the blame on the woman, and the woman on the serpent. Thus was one of our earliest traits of perversity exhibited. Since then, sin in all its various forms has been inherent in our very nature. A single glance at history will show that this is true. In the Bible is depicted a complete narrative of the perversity of the Chosen People. The same thing can be seen in the other nationalities of antiquity. They attributed to their deities traits and passions such as they themselves possessed, but in a supernatural degree. In his *Iliad*, Homer gives us a most interesting account of the quarrels of the gods over the siege of Troy. Aeschylus also, in his "Prometheus Bound," pictures in glowing terms the sufferings of a disobedient god.

But perhaps some of this old-time perversity may be accounted for. In the earlier stages of his development, man was compelled to look after himself with much harder

toil than in our modern times. He had to feed, clothe and shelter himself directly, all at the same time. The scarcity of population did not allow of any considerable development in any one branch of industry. On this account, he became dissatisfied with his condition, and allowed his baser passions to get control over him. Through his perversity, he would ravage the property of his neighbors and commit crimes which we would think heinous; yet we must be liberal in our judgment, when we take into consideration the nature of his environment. In more modern times, when civilization has advanced and population increased, changes are to be noticed both in his character and surroundings. With man's improvement in culture, he has become more refined in his tastes. Offences which were committed with impunity in ages gone by, he would not now countenance. But along with his rise in civilization, has there not been a corresponding rise in wickedness? It is true that many of the grosser forms of sin are practiced to a very much smaller degree. Sports which result in death to some of their participants, are no longer tolerated.

Despotic rule is not possible in a highly civilized country. Even highway-robbery is practiced only to a small extent. Perhaps you may account for it by the greater stringency of our laws. But has crime itself disappeared to any great degree? I think not. Human nature is the same at all times. Wickedness has simply changed some of its forms. Villainy, in modern times, has become more polished, if we may use such a term. But it exists just as much as it did of old. The man who committed burglary in olden times, entered the home of his victim by main force. To-day, the same criminal has his delicate and expensive tools, whereby he may overcome the modern modes of resistance. And so with other crimes. Some have changed their form, others have dropped out, and many new ones are appearing. In this age of push and advancement, we are not noticing as much

as we should what we call trivial offences, but which are, nevertheless, determiners of character.

The perversity of human nature is often distinctly seen in professional and business pursuits. It is surprising to see the transgressions of professional men whom we would expect to shun evil ways, since they see their bad results. But, sad to say, they do not avoid, but rather seek them, for the sake of the transient pleasures which they afford. Professional men are open to many temptations, and, on account of the high respect in which they are usually held by a community, they feel as though they could yield without injuring their reputations. Business men are especially open to temptation. Their perversity is shown by the many doubtful ways in which some amass wealth. Such do not scruple to use any means, within or without the law, to advance their interests.

In all the pursuits in which man can engage, there are always some means by which he exhibits his sinfulness. It is in his nature, and must come out. Some men do not always act as they should, even when they know that they are doing wrong. Others appear to make it a special point to do wrong whenever they can. They seem to take pleasure in it. But what sort of pleasure is this, and how do they enjoy it? Is it lasting or merely illusive? Real pleasure is enjoyed only by those who have the approval of a good conscience. This greatest source of happiness can be obtained by all who earnestly seek for it. It has been said that a good conscience is the only object of universal desire; for, even wicked men desire, but in vain, the happiness which it affords. In it was hidden the source of the great endurance of the martyrs. When the world without was deriding and pitying, the still small voice within whispered, "You are right," and imparted to the soul such comfort that the tortures were almost unfelt.

The only way by which the perversity of human nature can be overcome, is to culti-

vate conscience, and follow its dictates. But conscience is not infallible. One may act conscientiously and yet be in the wrong. In such a case, it is our duty to see whether we have fully investigated the matter under consideration; whether we have not been prejudiced through bigotry or self-interest, and then to pass our judgment. The actions of the apostle Paul before his conversion will serve as an illustration of conscientious though wrong conduct.

Conscience can be enlightened only through diligent and thorough study of the Scriptures. In this is found the keynote to the overthrow of the perversity of our natures. This perversity is deep-seated, and continually upheld by the efforts of the evil one. But there is One who has come and wrought salvation for us. We need only to believe on him and do his will, and we shall be saved. The question, however, arises, Can we do this? We can. But if our inclinations are to the wrong, is it still possible? Certainly. We are not called upon to do anything which is impossible, for this would be unjust.

It is true that, if left to himself, man would continue to do wrong. But he is not left to himself. The influence of the Gospel comes upon him. His inclinations are turned towards the manly, the honorable and the good. Hence, all he has to do is to embrace the proffered aid. If he does this, he lives happily and exerts a powerful influence over others. After all, man's greatest pleasure is to know that he is in the world for some good.

"There is nothing you require of your agents but what is just and reasonable and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars.

THOUGHT-GEMS.

Ambition has no rest.—*Lytton*.

Idleness is the key of beggary.—*Spurgeon*.

Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!—*Milton*.

Generosity is the flower of justice.—*Hawthorne*.

Literature is the thought of thinking souls.—*Carlyle*.

They who forgive most, shall be most forgiven.—*Baily*.

An error gracefully acknowledged is a victory won.—*Gascoigne*.

My designs and labors and aspirations are my only friends.—*Longfellow*.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.—*Child*.

Applause is the spur of noble minds; the end and aim of weak ones.—*Colton*.

Of all music, that which reaches farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.—*Beecher*.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—*Goldsmith*.

The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their eloquence.—*Macaulay*.

Give me liberty to know, to think, to believe and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties.—*Milton*.

The drying up a single tear has more Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—*Byron*.

And earthly power doth then show likest God's,

When mercy seasons justice.—*Shakspeare*.

The night has a thousand eyes,

The day but one;

Yet the light of the bright world dies

With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,

And the heart but one;

Yet the light of a whole life dies

When its love is done.—*Bourdillon*.

OUR ALUMNI.

- '72. The Philadelphia *Times* lately contained a highly sensational article from which the reader was to infer that William P. Snyder, Esq., now a lawyer on Walnut St., Philadelphia, was connected with the now famous Murchison-Sackville letter. It seems that "Billy," as his friends prefer to call him, was in California at the time the correspondence took place, in the interest of a large corporation, and, as he is known to be intimate with Chairman M. S. Quay, the *Times* published this as its theory of the origin of the letter. The charge has since been shown to have been false.
- '73. Oscar S. Grim is now engaged in farming near Allentown, Pa.
- '74. We understand that Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., at present District Attorney of Lehigh County, Pa., is looking with longing eyes at the State Senatorship, at present filled by his classmate, Hon. Milton C. Henninger. If we have been informed correctly, the former has already announced his candidacy for that office next term.
- '74. One of the busiest of the many busy alumni of Muhlenberg is Prof. Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D. For a number of years he has occupied a position in Grammar School, No. 20, New York City. In addition to the labors at that place he is now Assistant to the Chair in Pedagogics in the newly established school of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York, where he lectures every Thursday. In the evening he conducts classes in Rhetoric and English Literature in the night schools of New York, so that he does not reach his home at Jamaica, N. Y., until 11 o'clock.
- '77. Michael A. Gruber, formerly Principal of the schools of Marion, South Carolina, was lately arraigned before the Courts of Berks Co., Pa., on a charge of desertion preferred by his "better half." As he promised to provide for his wife and children, the judge granted him time to do so, with the consoling assurance that, if he failed, he should be imprisoned. We hope that the troubled waves of matrimony have subsided.
- '77. We understand that Rev. M. Luther Zweizig, who has spent the past year in Europe, has returned and is at present in Wichita, Kan.
- '78. From the Allentown *Chronicle and News* we learn that Dr. H. H. Herbst has lately been made happy by the arrival of another son in his household.
- '79. We have heard it loudly hinted that Edwin J. Lichtenwalner, Esq., Allentown, Pa., desires to become the next District Attorney of Lehigh Co., and furthermore that, as Edwin J. Stine, Esq., of '75, is willing to fill the same position, it is not settled who the coming man is to be.
- '79. Rev. Wilson M. Rebrig, Greenville, Pa., is temporarily filling the German Chair in Thiel College. With President Beates, this makes two Muhlenbergians.
- '80. We are informed that J. Walker Klingler is teaching school at Stouchsburg, Pa.
- '81. The familiar face of J. Allen Schaadt, now of Philadelphia, Pa., was lately seen on the streets of Allentown.
- '82. David R. Horne, Esq., is stumping Lehigh County in the interests of Horne, Harrison and Morton. He is a candidate for the Legislature.
- '84. Rev. William H. Zuber is Instructor in Science in the Greensburg Seminary, Greensburg, Pa.
- '85. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., is again at the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa. He has charge of the Scientific Department, whilst his classmate, Francis G. Lewis, is the head of the Classical Department. Two more Muhlenbergians.
- '85. On the 25th of September, Dr. Elmer E. Johnson, of Norristown, Pa., was married to Miss Emma C. Bickel. The cere-

mony was performed by Rev. Robert D. Roeder, '82.

'86. J. Jeremiah Snyder is now a member of the Lehigh County Bar. He has been making speeches in favor of "Protection to American Industries."

'86. The Allentown *Chronicle and News* gives us the following sad information :

"The funeral of the late Harry K. Weaver, of New Holland, Lancaster County, took place there on Wednesday morning, from the Lutheran church. Deceased, who was only 26 years of age, last week went to visit Dr. Armstrong, at Ephrata. On Saturday he was found lying on the floor of the house unconscious, and the following day he died, death resulting from disease of the spine. He was a graduate of the class of '86 of Muhlenberg College, and was only waiting for his health to improve before entering the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. He was very popular among a large circle of friends, who sincerely regret his early death. While a student here he was very popular with his fellow-collegians, who have learned with deep regret of his untimely end."

'87. Tilghman F. German, after reading law for a year, has abandoned it and entered the Philadelphia Seminary to study for the ministry.

'87. J. W. Richards and T. F. German of the Seminary, were home to vote at the recent election. A large circle of acquaintances welcomed them to their midst.

'87. George Miller has been elected Professor of Mathematics at Eureka College, Illinois.

'88. Charles D. Clauss, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, spent the last days of the campaign at his home in Lehigh. On his way back to the Seminary he stopped off at Allentown, and made a pleasant call on his friends at Muhlenberg.



—We are still awaiting the October number of the *Geneva Cabinet*. We hope that the "protective" policy which we advocated perhaps a little too strongly in our last issue, has not given offence to our friend from Beaver Falls. Let us have a freer trade.

* * *

—The *Swarthmore Phoenix* deservedly holds a place among the best of our exchanges. In "The Homeric Controversy" the writer pays his tribute to the greatness of the "bard of Clio's rocky isle". "The Maidens of Song" is a pretty composition, that might be expanded almost indefinitely. "La Vesuviana" has a smack of ambrosia about it.

* * *

—It is perhaps needless to say that we entertain an abiding affection for the *Luther-ville Seminary* and the *Hamilton College Monthly*. The editorial departments of both are well sustained. The latter goes 'way ahead of most of our exchanges in the quantity and quality of its literary matter. Some of the essays are of a high order; while the verses which appear occasionally, give promise of even better things to come.

* * *

—The *Weekly University Courier* comes to us from the University of Kansas. It lays claim to "the largest college journal circulation in the United States." We cannot say that we are entirely in sympathy with the *Courier* in the stand it has taken against the *Times*, a new paper which has lately made its appearance at Lawrence. If the latter has any merit, and is supported by a considerable portion of the students, it certainly deserves to be recognized. We believe in the sweetness and light of toleration, in journalism as well as elsewhere.

—The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* ranks among the best of our exchanges. It evidently believes that a college journal's strongest claim upon the interest and support of alumni and students, lies in the proper maintenance and conduct of the alumni department and the personal and local columns; in which belief we concur. The papers on Scott and Irving, and the "Notes on Form and Style in Gebir," in recent numbers of the *Monthly*, are indicative of close study and worthy of careful perusal.

* * *

—The *Hesperian*, a semi-monthly journal published at the University of Nebraska, contains much that pleases us. The exchange department is well cared for; the literary notes and "Current Comment" are often valuable, and the "Sketches" interesting. The criticism of Amelie Rives Chanler's "Herod and Mariamne" and "The Quick or the Dead" are worthy of notice. Speaking of Mrs. Chanler, the writer says: "She is a genius—and more, she realizes it. There is no hesitation in handling the deepest problems of mind and soul, and she treats them successfully. She is equally at home in the most intense passion, in the wildest turnings and boundings of care-free joyousness, and in the most delicate touches of fancy."

* * *

—The *College Student* takes exception to what it calls an "editorial in defense of" the "sucker," which appeared in the *Muhlenberg Monthly* of last June. By way of explanation, we remark that we are not responsible for the opinions of our predecessors; nor could we, in this instance, conscientiously take up the cudgels in their defence. We hate the "sucker" and his insinuating arts as cordially as we love fair play and common justice.

Whether the writer of said editorial errs through sympathy for "the numbered few," ycleped "suckers," or whether the publication of the same is only a very ingenious

form of "special pleading," we are not prepared to say. But the upshot of the matter *does* remind us that "Blessed is he that bloweth his own horn, for *his horn shall be blowed!*"

* * *

—The *Wittenberger* comes out this fall in a new suit and a business-like manner. The October number contains "The Energy of Thought" and "The Function of Literature," the first and second honor orations delivered at the Junior Exhibition, June 19, and three well written, comprehensive papers on the three great issues before the people at the late election, namely, Tariff Reform, Protection and Prohibition.

We are not at all surprised that *The Wittenberger* does not go into ecstasies over our new name. We hardly expected that everybody would like it; and inasmuch as we are apt to admire others for qualities which we think we see in ourselves, or underrate them for any deviation from our own ideal, it is quite natural that *The Wittenberger*, of Wittenberg College, should think that THE MUHLENBERG, of Muhlenberg College might have shown better taste by calling itself "THE MUHLENBERGER." But it didn't.

PERSONALS.

* The parents of A. J. Yost, '90, are touring in Europe.

* Deily, '90, says that the *rest* of the stoves should be given to the poor.

* Kurtz, '90, and Snyder, '91, have returned to college after short periods of illness.

* Bernheim, '92, reports a K-raus(e)ing time at the recent Republican jollification.

* The class of '91 received an addition since our last issue, in the person of M. J. Bieber.

* Schaeffer and Weaver, '90, attended the funeral of Harry K. Weaver, '86, at New Holland, Pa.

* Tully's anti-dyspeptic policy—no heavy suppers after election—that is, not at his expense. "Where's Tully?"

* Since Neff, '92, has become a Freshman, the walls of one room are too narrow to contain him.

* Gimlich, '90, complains of a hand burned with hydraulic or hydrophobic acid, he isn't quite certain which.

* It might be well for Ruhe, '91, to drop anchor. Sophronia has already given the warning, "Breakers ahead!"

* Grahn, '89, has 'em bad again. We give the girls fair warning, for he's desperate when these spells are on.

* Drs. Seip and Wackernagle were unable to hear recitations for several days recently, having been confined by illness.

* Martin, '90, presented all the Democrats in college with excursion tickets to Bandana Cave and Salt River Grove. *Bon voyage.*

* The upper hall should be called Calithumpian Hall. One banjo, two violins and Psalm-singing Trafford constitute its orchestra.

* It is rumored that I. B. Ritter, '90, wishes to call a certain Senior "brother." You'll have to wait till you're taken in, Irwin.

* Prof., to Hassler: "I wish you would pay a little attention to the lesson, Mr. Hassler." "Why, Prof., I am paying as little as I can."

* Some one has wickedly insinuated that Ulrich, '90, is not a modern Demosthenes. We resent the aspersion as to Mr. Ulrich's abilities.

* Soda-water Sam, Ginger-ale Freddy and Sarsaparilla Jimmy are the latest recruits to Raker, Heil & Co.'s Great Expectation Prohibition Club.

* Oberly, '89, is again suffering from the same old malady. For the "uncteenth" time he has determined to give up smoking. This is final—he says.

* Reinhard, '91, has once more returned to the bosom of Euterpea. She'll warble for him a final lullaby, yea, even a requiem, an he toeth not the scratch.

* John J. Dubbs, formerly of '90, now of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, spent last week among relatives and friends in this city.

* The *Sunday Critic* informs us that a young M. C. student who rooms on Turner Street is "a paper box doll's idol without being aware of it." It might be you, Doerr.

* The height of modesty has culminated in Heil, '89, who blushed a deep, roseate blush when he told Prof. B. that he could not discern the form of certain crystals with the naked eye.

* It gives us pleasure to certify that it was a premeditated and malicious slander which insinuated that Rhoads and White, '91, were "pulled in" as suspicious characters while invading the classic precincts of the Fem. Sem.

* Schaeffer, '90, to Sunday School class: "What is a Centurion? Don't know? Why, it comes from the Latin word *centum*, and means a man a hundred years old." N. B. This is the same Schaeffer who spoke of Job's coat of many colors.

* Neiffer, '92, wheeled Butz, '92, in a wheelbarrow up Hamilton Street, in fulfillment of an election bet. For the same reason, Senn blacked Spaeth's shoes in front of the Court House. The general verdict is that Senn is a success as a boot-black.

* Raker, '89, recently delivered a temperance lecture in Aineyville. During the course of his remarks, one of his auditors arose and observed that it was all a matter of taste whether a man took his lemonade straight, or with a stick in it. Johnny, here's looking at you!

* The "Institute phrenologist" told Kistler, '91, that his prayers were too short and far between; also, that he would make a first-class horse jockey. Somebody must have told the old cocoanut manipulator that Kistler recently received through the mail a package labeled "Spavin Cure."



—The

—New Song :

—“Doors Ajar.”

—First, Thanksgiving ;

—Afterwards, Examinations.

—More appropriate, the reverse order.

* * *

—Chorus of Republican students: “We told you so !”

* * *

—Quite a number of the boys went home to vote on election day.

* * *

—The Alpha Tau Omegas recently procured a piano for their club room.

* * *

—Considerable money changed hands in college on the results of the election.

* * *

—It is rumored that three members of the Junior class intend leaving at Christmas.

* * *

—The newly laid crossing from the campus to the street-car track fills a long felt want.

* * *

—Four different kinds of caps characterize as many different grades among our students.

* * *

—Messrs. Hile and Hildebrand, of State College, recently paid the Phi Gamma Delta boys a fraternal visit.

* * *

—Messrs. Metzger and Bieber were recently initiated into that notorious—beg pardon !—notable body, the Sophomore class. Le’er flow slow ! Phiz, phizzy, etc !

—The radiators are receiving a coat of iron-varnish, which greatly improves their appearance. Those in the chapel and the recitation rooms have been bronzed.

* * *

—The Belva Lockwood parade (?) didn’t parade ; a fact which is as much lamented by the people of Allentown as by the students themselves. It was owing to no fault of the boys.

* * *

—One of the features of the Republican parade, the night before the election, was the M. C. Republican Club, numbering forty-four men. They were applauded along the entire line, especially by the ladies.

* * *

—The improvements in progress at St. John’s Lutheran Church which was seriously damaged by fire some time ago, will soon be completed. The church already presents a very handsome appearance, being more commodious, and having a more elaborate finish than the old one.

* * *

—During the Y. M. C. A. Convention held in this city some weeks ago, a number of the Y. M. swooped down upon us, with the avowed intention of forming a club, and thereby converting the “heathen.” As they were dictatorial, if not positively offensive, the “heathen” are still groping in darkness. No Y. M. C. A. in ours.

* * *

—The following are the officers of the Euterpean Literary Society: Pres., Lewis ; V. Pres., Hower ; Rec. Sec., Dieter ; Cor. Sec., Rodenberger ; Treas., Longacre ; Librarian, Deily ; Ass’t. Librarians, Dieter and Lewis ; Critics, Deily and Leopold ; Ed. Budget, Seneker, and Chaplain, Kistler.

* * *

—The Sophronian Literary Society recently elected the following officers: Pres., Grahn ; Vice Pres., Kurtz ; Clerk, Harting ; Cor. Sec., Meixell ; Treas., Fegely ; Libra-

rian, White; Ass't. Librarian, Doerr; Critics, Schaeffer and Rausch; Ed. Budget, Weaver, and Chaplain, Moyer.

* * *

—The fine appearance of the Republican Club in their "triumphal march" was excelled in effect only by the ludicrous appearance of our Democratic students in the Salt River parade. Who ever thought that such handsome fellows could assume such fantastic shapes! Laury, White, Neiffer and Styer divided the honors.

* * *

—The Missionary Society met in chapel Tuesday evening, Oct. 23. Papers were read by Messrs. Ramer and Rausch. The former's subject was "Chinese Characteristics." Mr. Rausch's paper treated of "Chinese Religion." Dr. Wackernagle delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "China." The Doctor, who is a Chinese scholar, read the Lord's Prayer in the Chinese language. The students, besides lending their presence to these meetings, should *give* their *presents* to the treasurer.

* * *

—The following constitute the class of '92:

Clarence Beck,	Stone Church, Pa.
Oscar F. Bernheim,	Phillipsburg, N. J.
U. G. Bertolet,	Fagleysville, Pa.
E. M. Beysher,	Red Hill, Pa.
William M. Blackman,	Allentown, Pa.
James K. Bowen,	Allentown, Pa.
Harvey P. Butz,	Breinigsville, Pa.
F. Doerr,	Lancaster, Pa.
E. H. Kistler,	Allentown, Pa.
H. S. Neff,	Philadelphia, Pa.
M. K. Neiffer,	Neiffer, Pa.
A. L. Ramer,	Virginsville, Pa.
Edward A. Soleliac,	Allentown, Pa.
H. D. Spaeth,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles G. Spieker,	Allentown, Pa.
Fred. W. Spieker,	Allentown, Pa.
W. C. Swartz,	Allentown, Pa.
E. H. Trafford,	Annville, Pa.
Titus S. Troxell,	Siegfried's Bridge, Pa.
Paul S. Ulrich,	Lebanon, Pa.
Leo Wise,	Allentown, Pa.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The income of Oxford University in 1877 was \$326,000.

Pres. Patton, of Princeton, is an unnaturalized subject of Queen Victoria.

Michigan University has established a course in writing plays for the stage.

Seven Harvard graduates are candidates for Congress this year in Massachusetts.

The Trustees of Cornell have appropriated \$80,000 for a new chemical laboratory.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia hold entrance examinations in London and Paris.

Dartmouth has sent out 290 college professors and presidents, and 20 judges of the Supreme Court.

The largest university in Europe is Rudel-Allrects, at Vienna. It has 285 professors and 5000 students.

At Wisconsin State University the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are preparing to erect a building for their joint use.

The Cornell chapter of the Q. T. V., the only Latin letter fraternity in America, has been formed at Cornell University.

The plan of having Monday a holiday, instead of Saturday, has been tried at Cornell, and is said to be an improvement.

At Amherst a series of written recitations, at intervals throughout the year, now takes the place of the old examination system.

A college for women, under the name of "Rutgers Female College," has been established in New York with a corps of eighteen professors.

The new library building at Yale, the gift of S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, is the largest and one of the finest in the country. It was built at a cost of \$125,000.

Elder A. H. Baughman, of Xenia, Ohio, recently donated \$16,000 to Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, for the endowment of the chair of Latin and Biblical Instruction in that institution.

Messrs. Mosser and Keck, of East Allentown, who favored Muhlenberg College with a large donation some time ago, recently gave \$1000 to the Allentown Female College.

Rutgers is 118 years old. It has a library of 30,000 volumes. The State Legislature has appropriated \$40,000 for a laboratory, which is now in course of erection. Nineteenths of the students last year were professing Christians, while nearly one-third are studying for the ministry.

Of the libraries of Germany, the largest is that of Berlin, with 700,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts; then comes Dresden, with 500,000 volumes and 4000 manuscripts; Darmstadt, 380,000 volumes and 3200 manuscripts; Leipsic, University Library, 350,000 volumes and 4000 manuscripts; and lastly, Breslau, Limbourg and Strasbourg.

An educational institution of note in St. Louis is the Concordia Seminar of the Old Lutheran, or the Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is a large, commodious building, effectively set upon high ground in the southern part of the city. The interior, roomy, light and commodious, is plain to barrenness, and has a certain monastic severity, which is matched by the discipline and the fare. In visiting it, one takes a step backward into the atmosphere and theology of the sixteenth century. The Seminar has 100 students. It is requisite to admission that they be perfect Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholars. A large proportion of the lectures are given in Latin, the remainder in German and English, and Latin is current in the institution, although German is the familiar speech. The course of study is exacting, the rules are rigid, and the discipline severe. Social intercourse with the other sex is discouraged. The pursuit of love and learning are considered incompatible at the same time; and if a student were inconsiderate enough to become engaged, he would be expelled. I know of no other denomination which holds its mem-

bers to such primitive theology and such strictness of life. Individual liberty and responsibility are stoutly asserted, without any latitude in belief. It repudiates prohibition as an infringement of personal liberty, would make the use of wine or beer depend upon the individual conscience, but no member of the communion would be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors or to go to a beer garden or a theatre. Communion without wine, or the substitution of any concoction for wine, would be a sin. No member would be permitted to join any labor union or secret society. Conversion is not by any act or ability of man; salvation is by faith alone. The sacrament of communion is a mystery. As the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures is insisted on in all cases, the world was actually created in six days of twenty-four hours each. I cannot but consider this strict sect, of a simple, unquestioning faith and high moral demands, of the highest importance in the future of the city.
—Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's*.

EXCHANGE LETTERS.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Beginning the year with the additional large endowment of \$120,000, the effect is felt in every department, and everything seems to have received a new impetus.

On account of the inclement weather, the Fall Tennis Tournament was not as much of a success as those of former years. But many promising players were conspicuous among the new men.

The nineteenth field meeting of the Athletic Association will be held before the end of the month, on Whittier field. Good results are expected from the Freshmen, but on account of foot-ball, little training has been indulged in by any of our athletes.

Enthusiasm in foot-ball is at high-water mark. At the opening of the season our

team was very strong, and our chances for the State championship were excellent; but unfortunately two of the best and oldest players on the team, Cummins and Harvey, half-back and centre-rush, were compelled to stop playing on account of injuries. This irreparable loss has greatly weakened the team, and likewise our chances for the championship.

"Pearl and Maroon" have been abolished, and Garnet has taken their place as Swarthmore colors.

EDITOR OF "SWARTHMORE PHOENIX."

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
Carlisle, Pa.

With the close of last year came the news that our honored President, Dr. McCauley, had resigned, and our hearts were filled with apprehensions for the future; but this year opened with brighter prospects than ever. Dr. Himes, who is widely known in scientific circles, is our acting President, and under his wise direction the crisis has been avoided.

'92 has about forty men, and '91 has about the same number. There is much good material among the new-comers, both in scholarship and athletics. Our Preparatory School is large, and gives promise of a good '93.

We lost some of our best foot-ball players last year, yet we have a team in training which we hope will surpass its predecessors.

Our boys had a recent contest with the members of the Indian School. We took the 100 yards dash, running broad jump, running high jump, hurdle race and throwing the hammer, while the Indians took the mile run, putting the shot and tug of war. Lawn tennis has become very popular during the last year.

With best wishes,

EDITORS OF "DICKINSONIAN."

SALT.

The way of the whirled—the waltz.

One touch of rumor makes the whole world chin.

"But I will not linger upon this point," as the Irish member said when he sat down upon his wife's darning needle.

A church bell is more affable than a church organ, because one will go when its tolled, while the other'll "be blowed" first.

A man's belief in the Scriptures is strengthened vastly when a pretty girl, after being kissed on one cheek, turns to him the other also.

Many a singer is ambitiously reaching for high "C," while her husband is humbly and obscurely struggling for low, jack and the game.

"What's the matter with your eye, Tommy?" "Oh, it's only been going through an operation at the hands of a knockulist; that's all."

An Allentown turkey was observed on a fence the other day, intently studying an almanac and reckoning on his toes how long it was till Thanksgiving.

We read recently of a Massachusetts maiden who was too modest to look at a salad dressing. This reminds us of the "sub" who left the sanctum to change his mind.

Professor, with chilling severity: "Mr.—, I saw you coming out of a saloon last evening!" Student: "Well, sir, you wouldn't have me stay in a saloon all night, would you?"

We notice from a perusal of the papers that "the fiat has gone forth" again this year. We are glad of this: it would be an awfully lonesome year in which the fiat did not go on its usual journey.

He: "And suppose, while sitting serenely here, some one should be wicked enough to steal a kiss?" She: "I should certainly scream for help." The steal follows. She: "Carlo, lie down and be still!"

JOHN H. RITTER,

✧ PRINTER, ✧



✧ STATIONER, ✧

20 S. EIGHTH ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.



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Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

JOHN W. HORINE, '89. GEORGE S. KLECKNER, '90.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

SAMUEL R. WEAVER, '90. EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.
GEORGE S. BUTZ, '91. JACOB F. DIETER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

JOHN J. YINGLING, '90. ALFRED K. KECK, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

ONCE more the holiday season is coming on apace, and none too soon. For weeks we have been looking forward to it with eager expectation, and our very dreams have been of Christmas joys and home and loved ones. May all THE MUHLENBERG's readers enjoy the season's richest blessings—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

IT may not be amiss to state that it was owing to no fault of ours that the cover of the November number came out in three different colors. THE MUHLENBERG had already gone to press when we learned that the regulation color had run short.

SINCE our last issue, Thanksgiving has come and gone. Every one of our students was grateful for something on that day. The Republican students were thankful that their party was successful at the late election. The Democrats were thankful for the 56-calibre hopes they entertain for 1892. All were thankful that there were no exercises the entire day. Some were thankful that they are *still* permitted to prosecute their studies at Muhlenberg, others that the Christmas exams will soon cease to persecute them. All rejoiced that many a bearded gobbler on that day slept with his fathers. In fact, we feel able to summon up enough thanks to meet the requirements of at least three or four Thanksgiving days per year.

THE false alarm of "fire," raised some time ago, developed the fact that, excepting buckets, we have no means whatever with which to extinguish a fire. The pine flooring in the halls is especially combustible. With so many smokers, and with so much coal oil and wood work in the building, it is almost a miracle that we have not yet been burned out. Our water supply is lamentably inadequate to extinguish a fire which has acquired any headway. The flow from the pipes is unusually weak at present. Hand-grenades, a few lengths of hose on each hall and an increased supply of water in the building, would give a feeling of greater security to the students, and might prevent the destruction of considerable property. Procuring the fire-escapes was a move in favor of the boys. It might be well, also, to give the building a chance.

FOR reasons unknown to us, we failed to receive the Exchange Letters for this number. Some of our friends have evidently been nodding.

ALL honor to the Lutheran churches of this city, all of which have so promptly and kindly assisted Muhlenberg in her onward course! Yet, St. John's Lutheran church may, perhaps, be called the "College Church," not only because the majority of the students attend there, but also because the church has so generously aided the college, both in fact and by example. A four years' attendance has no doubt created a lasting interest in the hearts of our graduates, so that the brief, found in our local columns and taken from the "Resume of the Vestry's Work," for the year ending Oct. 1, '88, may not be out of place.

THE Senior Lecture Course will be opened by Eli Perkins, Jan. 4. Subject, "The Philosophy of Wit." "Get there, Eli" is too well known to require extended observations respecting the man. His Philosophy materially differs from the kind we are accustomed to grind out of Plato's Apology, Crito, or Phaedo. You want to hear him, and so does your Saturday night girl.

Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk lectures Jan. 15, on "Manners." Rev. Schmauk is noted for his exceptionally choice diction. His lecture will be polished and instructive, and should be heard by every student who aspires to a correct deportment.

Rev. Wm. H. Meyers, '73, is next in the course, lecturing Jan. 29, on "The Halo and Shadow of the Marriage Altar." Rev. Meyers is an able and racy speaker and handles his subject in a very interesting manner. It is one of peculiar interest to the students; and, as both halves should hear and learn, the boys should not forget to take along the better fraction *futura*.

Dr. M. E. Scheibner is the next lecturer. He lectures Feb. 12. Subject, "Russia and

Her People." Dr. Scheibner is a native of St. Petersburg. He is a graduate of a Russian University and a Paris Technical School. He is proficient in all the European languages and has a masterly command of English. His lecture treats of Russian life, both of noble and peasant, of Czar and Nihilist, and develops some facts which are not generally known. Humor is mingled with the terribly real. Don't fail to hear him.

Dr. Wm. J. Mann, LL. D., of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, closes the course Feb. 19. Subject, "The North American Continent and the Union." Dr. Mann is one of the ablest men in the country. His lectures teem with wisdom and wit. A quick observer, of a versatile mind, with a keen appreciation of humor, a ready speaker and deservedly popular, the Doctor needs no further recommendation than that his very name gives.

The net profit accruing from these lectures is used to defray class-day expenses and to purchase a memorial for the college. The support of the students and friends of the college is earnestly solicited.

THE time is rapidly drawing nigh when the present editorial management will lay aside the toga of office, and consign the scissors and the pen to other hands. In view of this, it might be well to make a few brief remarks which, we hope, may bear fruit at some future time.

The first and most important thing we have learned is, that the proper fulfilment of the editor's duties demands the whole ability, tact and perseverance of the man; that he must not only be able to write a good thing himself, but that he must be, above all things, discriminating and critical. With the literary qualifications of the diligent student, he must combine the eye of the artist and the executive ability of the man of business.

Secondly, the experiences of the past, as well as of our own day, have shown repeat-

edly that the editorial chair, above every other office in the gift of the students, requires to be filled by the best talent in college—best because of superior literary attainment, tact and industry. The better judgment of an intelligent body of students will tell them that this can be done only when, in the choice of editors, personal affiliation and party spirit are rigidly excluded, and regard is had only to the fitness of the man.

Thirdly, there should be but one editor-in-chief, and his term should extend over the whole college year. This may seem strange to us, but it is none the less true. It may be argued for the present system that the early ending of the term brings much needed rest to an overworked editor, or relieves the staff of a man who is unfit to fill the position, or makes it possible for more students to profit by the experience and training of the editorship; but all these considerations vanish when we have in view, in our elections, only the best interests of our journal. The truth of the first clause of our proposition is at once established when we admit, as we must, that too many cooks spoil the pudding, and that the best of men not infrequently disagree. What we want is a sufficient number of good, *working* men on the staff; but reason and common sense call for only *one* editor-in-chief. Experience and observation have convinced us of the truth of the second clause. Under the present system, the editors are barely enabled to learn the routine business before a new staff takes their place, only to repeat the lesson of inexperience and its attendant difficulties.

Finally, we believe that the editors should no longer be chosen from the literary societies, but that the several class organizations should, according to a prescribed apportionment, elect their representatives on the staff, and that these representatives should elect their chief.

This method has been tried at other insti-

tutions, and has almost invariably proved satisfactory. Another point in its favor is the fact that it would stimulate a healthy rivalry for a place on the editorial board, and would have a tendency to make it a position of honor, instead of a mere society office, commanding no more recognition than that of the vigilance committee or the curator.

A question might arise as to the proper apportionment. The majority of the staff should of course be upper classmen, preferably Seniors. Every class, however, should be represented, and the number of men on the editorial board should be increased, as the growth of the institution and its journal may require.

NOW doth the diligent student revel in joyous anticipation of the Christmas holidays. His best girl is already crocheting or painting something as a token of her regard for him, and he is saving his pin money to buy one of Cupid's unerring shafts to let fly at his chosen (*pro tem.*) target. Visions of examinations passed, home, confections, sweetheart, joy unalloyed, pass before his dreaming eyelids. May his most sanguine hopes be realized. To all its patrons, THE MUHLENBERG extends the greetings of this most joyous festive time.

New Year will soon be here to attend the obsequies of dying '88. As the Senior writes 1889, he will feel as though it were the beginning of the end. It also behooves those who reform at the end of each annual cycle, to polish and oil their resolution machinery. Many will make resolutions, but will fail in carrying them out. It is far better to make no resolutions than to purpose to follow a certain line of virtuous action and then ingloriously fail. Such a course weakens the moral power. Make *good* resolutions and *keep* them, or don't make any. To all officers, students and friends of Muhlenberg, we wish a happy, prosperous and well-spent '89.



HOW TO BE AN ORATOR.

BY HON. J. D. LONG.

Few men make speeches without carefully preparing them beforehand. It is rather amusing that so many speakers try to produce the impression that they speak without having made ready. Sometimes it is by beginning with the conventional statement that the call upon them is unexpected, or that they have been absorbed with other demands upon their time. Sometimes in the opening or close, which has been so carefully fixed in the memory that the speaker is secure of it, he injects a word of reference caught from the pending occasion, thus giving the impression that the whole thing is a present inspiration.

Then, too, there are some who on this subject do, with the most unconscionable abandonment, verify the Scripture that all men are liars. I remember a most distinguished man telling me that a long speech of his at a public meeting was extemporaneous, when I read it the evening before set up in cold type for the forthcoming morning paper.

Some of the best stump speakers very wisely repeat the same speech as they go from place to place, as you will learn when you go with them. Some of these frankly acknowledge this method; others will so emphatically assure you that they never speak twice alike that you are bound to credit them with an honest delusion. You rarely listen to an after-dinner speech, however glibly it rolls, that has been wrought *ad unguem*.

I should say, therefore, do not hesitate to

make the most thorough preparation, or let it be known, if need be, that you do so. It is a good thing, too, to mix in something of humor, never coarse, but of a fine sort, giving flavor as a mite of red pepper flavors a salad. Helpful also is a touch of pathos or sentiment, of which, in a reasonable degree, do not be afraid. Without humor or sentiment no speech goes very close to the heart of an audience.

I have often found that some little incident, scene, reminiscence, or bit of landscape, has given a source from which to derive a speech. Sitting down to write it, the theme expands, not forward, but in a circle. Some leading thought controls, and around that argument, illustration, application group themselves. The very process of writing, especially a second copying, will develop new trains of thought and illustration of reference. A word as you write it becomes a suggestion, and your pen creates almost as if it were independent of your mind. A vocabulary is, of course, a vital resource for a speaker, though some seem to have been born to a full one. The great aid to this is reading and also committing good authors, a discipline doubly valuable because it furnishes a stock of facts and a stock of words.

I think the great thing in a speech is earnestness of purpose, and especially of delivery. I would not advise the slightest attention to gesticulation, for that will take care of itself with an earnest speaker, and some of the most earnest and effective seem to dispense with it altogether. The manner is everything in public speaking.

A good speech consists of a sound, wholesome array of facts, thought or argument, relieved in the treatment by a picture, a touch of humor, or a play of fancy or sentiment, not afraid of the embellishment of a reasonable fringe of rhetorical flourish, clearly enunciated in the speaking, and delivered with all the force, feeling and approval that you would put into a struggle for your life.

THERE!!

BY CONFUCIUS, '89.

I dreamed that I was a student newly arrived at an institution called Utopian University. An upper classman at once took me in hand and made me acquainted with the professors, the boys, and the premises. An elevator "lifted" me to my room. There were no six flights of stairs to climb. Thence to a well appointed bath-room where the plumber didn't need to plumb. There was no handwriting on the wall, nor did a joint society meeting ever end in a row. There the boxing gloves were never used as footballs, nor did the curators fail to take an occasional look at the gymnasium. There Physics exams were not held every week, nor did Butler disturb the Senioric slumbers. There no one ever threw water out of the window, nor did any one ever expectorate extract of tobacco in the halls.

There the horse never kicked nor did the goat ever buck—over all hovered white-winged peace. There they never bothered about the Pulpit or the Press, nor was the Pen mightier than the Sword. There the boarding houses served potatoes only twice a day, and the beefsteak was soluble, at least in H_2SO_4 . There no one dared any five among you to meet him on the bloody sands; no one came to bury Caesar, nor to praise him; no one said that he would go, but would return, nor was it a matter of concern to any one whether to be or not to be.

There it was understood that you were not at chapel 'cause you had a very bad headache, and there the ubiquitous bed-bug never surreptitiously became flesh of your flesh. There could anti-flunk medicine be bought, 10 per cent. off to students, and the laundries returned all you gave them. There no one ever trumped his partner's ace, and no one was forever asking "what's trump." There no professor ever repeated a class-room joke, and lynch law was never justifiable. There Tom always

stuck to his mother without being told, and no one was continually seeing Nellie home. There Johnnie never got his gun, nor did his hair need cutting. There the subs handed in so much matter that the number on the staff had to be reduced, and there the business managers managed.

There no one ever gazed adown the vistas of the past, nor did his footsteps echo through the corridors of time. There was no making up of recitations, nor did any one remark that the college caps looked like barber poles. There the Su-wa-nee River never flowed, but the free lunch route extended from pole to pole. There the people flocked in to buy Senior Lecture Course tickets without expecting to get a solid silver caster with each ticket, and every student took at least two. There everybody bought his own tobacco, and when he received a box from home he was allowed to have some of the contents himself.

There they had not only the idea, but also the "conceptibility." There the perfumes of the Pittsburg "stogies" never permeated the classic atmosphere, nor did the tramp-cat or the hand-organ ever fill the air with melody while one was grinding out a difficult lesson. There was an underground chamber where speeches were rehearsed and where embryo Paganinis sawed their Ole Bulls. There the professional loafer never loafed, nor was the chronic kicker ever permitted to kick. There "rising young poets" were nipped in the bud, and chestnuts were never cracked.

There no one knew what a moral backbone was, nor did the authorities ever ask whether *you* committed the murder. There Gallagher never lettergo, nor did the village Fem. Sem. girl ever promenade under school-marm surveillance. There the cuckoo ever warbled and no one said it nay. There the sportive collar button never hid beneath the bureau, nor did the suspenders ever cease to suspend. There——. To be continued in our next. Single copies, 15 cents.

Popular Sentiment Overriding The Law.

BY G. A. PREDIGER, '86.

Not infrequently, in the execution of the law and the administration of justice, there seems to prevail in the minds of the people a sentiment, inconsistent with the very principles upon which the law and justice are founded. This sentiment is usually the product of thought in which sound reason has been dethroned, and is kindled on the commission of an offence so shocking in its nature as to cause the people to believe the remedy which the law affords inadequate, and to think that with their own hands only can the deed be justly expiated. So also, in quite the contrary direction, where the law is taking its regular course, the atmosphere is pervaded with echoes of sympathy, so prevalent, as to operate with no other effect than as an impediment to justice.

As a general rule, the sentiment of the people is with the law, coinciding with the free course of its operation. It is only in special cases that it deserts its ordinary channel, and rushes like a torrent madly on; as when the "lynching art" is called into play. The justice of the law fades from their view; its operation is too slow, too ineffectual. The horrors of the crime haunt them like specters, and sharpen their thirst for vengeance. Thus the criminal is pursued, and when captured, is dealt with according to the frenzy of his captors. The usual verdict is, that he must either be tarred and feathered, or hanged. What is certainly an aggravation of this unwarrantable conduct, is when the victim is taken from official authority, or prison.

The law is not a mere garment, that may be laid aside to-day and put on again to-morrow. It is of a more sacred character. It is an ever present necessity. In putting it aside, sound wisdom and reason are abandoned. The criminal is brought, a hopeless victim, not before a Court of Justice, but a temporary Court of Vengeance, with none to

intercede in his behalf, nor an opportunity for vindication. What is such conduct but a bomb hurled at our national constitution, the palladium of our rights. As every criminal, be he ever so bad, is entitled to a hearing in his defence, can there be any shadow of justification? Rather condemnation of the deepest dye should be stamped upon it, and the full extent of the law be vented upon all the participants, so as to enable them to learn by self-experience whether the law is not a shield instead of a sword.

Another phase in which popular sentiment does not act in harmony with the law, appears when there is before the bar of justice an offender whom the people do not wish to have subjected to the extent of its full operation,—either on account of the high social standing of his family, his previous good character, or other reasons of a similar nature. Obedience to the law is expected of everybody. Personal security and safety are thereon dependent. Whenever a person violates the national ordinances, has he not abused the confidence reposed in him by his fellow men? Why then should they wish him who has given them a copper in return for their gold, to be favored? Why should he not be dealt with as others, in the prescribed manner? The high social standing of his family, and other considerations enter their minds, creep into their thoughts, and arouse their sympathies. Whenever aroused, these sentiments spread like wildfire, find passage from tongue to tongue, until the whole community is more or less infected, and in the Hall of Justice is created such a current, as to cause the balance of justice to vary accordingly. Is this fair? Is it honest? Is it just? Is it consistent with sound policy and stable government? All who have the interests of their homes and country at heart, will readily unite with one voice in the negative.

Whenever popular sentiment conflicts with or overrides the true spirit of the law, the censure should undoubtedly be on the

side of the people. The law gives them redress for their injuries. It is in their power to have it modified when, in their sound judgment, it is not as it should be. It is in their power to have a person pardoned when, in their sound judgment, the punishment seems to have been too severe. With these privileges, with the utmost confidence in all whom the law seeks to protect, and with the utmost caution in the execution of its functions, is it not a danger, as well as a disgrace, for the people to allow their vile sentiments to override it? Would not the grossest injustice be done, were a guilty criminal allowed to go free, simply because popular sentiment was turned in his favor?

When Justice, enrobed in the mantle of purity, in the due course of the law, imposes this or that punishment upon a criminal, it is the "*vox populi, vox Dei*" that actuates her, although the prevailing sentiment be to the contrary. It is natural to sympathize with a friend who has done wrong, but it must be borne in mind that the law should not thereby be made to suffer. Popular feeling should never override justice. The true conception of, and love for the right, should at all times be the guiding star, and under its brilliant rays, law and justice will scent the atmosphere with peace and prosperity.

One Language and one Speech.

This is the only great country which has but one language. In England, the Yorkshiremen cannot talk with the man from Cornwall. The peasant of the Ligurian Apennines drives his goats home at evening over hills that look down on six provinces, neither of whose dialects he can speak or comprehend. The European railways take the traveler where he hears a score of dialects in a single day. While here, from Maine to the Gulf, and far to the Pacific coast, there are a hundred races, but there is only one language. To Noah Webster, more than to any or all other causes, this nation owes its unity of language.—*Ec.*

THOUGHT-GEMS.

Ability is a poor man's wealth.—*Wren.*

The poetry of earth is never dead.—*Keats.*

Discretion is the perfection of reason.—*Addison.*

Goodness is the only investment that never fails.—*Thoreau.*

Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt.—*Franklin.*

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.—*Shakspeare.*

Beauty itself is but the sensible image of the infinite.—*Bancroft.*

Young man, studdy defference; it iz the best kard in the pack.—*Billings.*

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—*Voltaire.*

Memory is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven away.—*Richter.*

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.—*Locke.*

The silence that accepts merit as the most natural thing in the world, is the highest applause.—*Emerson.*

No liberal man would ever impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.—*Cicero.*

The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.—*Holmes.*

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—*Milton.*

The firste vertue, sone, if thou wilt lere,
Is to restreine, and keepen wel thy tonge.
—*Chaucer.*

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Shall rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—*Lowell.*



—The *University Mirror*, of Bucknell University, has been added to our exchange list. It is a representative college journal, well sustained in the various departments.

* * *

—Copies of the *Academy Scholium* have reached us for the first time. The *Scholium* is a bright and newsy journal, "devoted to the interests of the boys of the Protestant Episcopal Academy," Philadelphia.

* * *

—We read with interest a discussion of the question, "Who was the greatest Union general of the War," published in the *Hesperian* of Nov. 15. The article is an able and fearless exposition of the relative merits of the Northern commanders, and evinces considerable discrimination and historical research.

* * *

—A Sophomore, stuffing for examination, has developed the ethics of Sunday work in a way to render the further elucidation of the subject unnecessary. He reasons that if a man is justified in trying to help the ass from the pit on the Sabbath day, much more would the ass be justified in trying to get out himself.—*Ex.*

* * *

—The *Lantern*, a bi-weekly journal published at the Ohio State University, is a welcome visitor. The issue of Oct. 26 contains "Our Political Right To Be," the prize oration delivered at the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Oratorical Contest, Indianapolis, May 29. The oration is a vigorous plea for the party and the cause it espouses.

* * *

—The *Geneva Cabinet* once more graces the exchange table. The October number be-

gins a series of articles on "Shakspeare for Culture," in which the author "hopes to present a sufficient motive to all young people, in the process of educating, to apply themselves to the direct study of Shakspeare, as in no insignificant sense an education in itself." The papers are well worth reading.

* * *

—We welcome to our table the Hagerstown *Seminary Monthly*, and are more than pleased to know that we are numbered among its "favorite exchanges." The literary article on "Peanuts" is of absorbing interest to us of "Peanutville." It is, however, scarcely open to the objection of having been written by a professor. We beg leave to correct a false impression by stating that we have published no article written by any member of the Faculty.

* * *

—The question of attendance at chapel is at present discussed quite freely in a number of our exchanges, and we note with interest the different opinions expressed. The majority seem to agree that a man who has attained the age, and is invested with the responsibilities of a college student, should be the best judge of his own religious duties, and their proper fulfilment. From an article in the *College Student*, on "Optional Attendance at Chapel," we borrow the following: "Complying with the demands of a compulsory religious duty often does more harm than good. The demand is obeyed not because the obeyer feels that he has a duty resting upon him, but because he feels that there is a task imposed. There is no virtue in such obedience. He who wishes to develop a strong character must take upon himself the responsibilities of life. There can be no merit in worship unless it be from the heart; it must be a free will service. Although compulsory attendance may give the student a valuable discipline in punctuality, its primary object is defeated. The age of the present student demands the freedom of choice as to whether he shall attend chapel services, or refuse to do so."



—A

—Merry

—Christmas!

—Ring out the

—Old, ring in the New!

—January 4—"Get there, Eli!"

—Boys, *she* wants to get there, too.

—Jan. 3—"No, thanks! I've sworn off!"

* * *

—Examinations will be held Dec. 17, 18 and 19.

* * *

—A number of the students are attending dancing school.

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—The Phi Gams have introduced steam heating into their hall.

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—The first session closes Dec. 19. The second session opens Jan. 3.

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—One hundred and twenty radiators are required to heat the building.

* * *

—The Seniors will take up Astronomy and Juvenal upon their return.

* * *

—An Anti-Profanity Society is forming in college. A Senior aspires to the presidency.

* * *

—A number of the boys attended a very enjoyable musicale at the Fem. Sem., Friday evening, Dec. 14.

* * *

—"The boarders will now go up stairs, and the gentlemen will leave us!" "The

best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley."

* * *

—Every Saturday and Sunday afternoon the audible smile of the gentler sex echoes through our halls. Welcome, ladies! Our latch string is always out.

* * *

—Mr. Everett, the superintendent of the steam heating system of this city, instructed the students as to the proper manner of regulating their radiators.

* * *

—The Euterpean Literary Society received a valuable collection of books from Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, an honorary member of the above organization.

* * *

—Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Principal of the Keystone State Normal School, paid a pleasant visit to a number of his former pupils, now students at this institution.

* * *

—Many of the students spent the Thanksgiving recess at home. A number took advantage of the opportunity to visit Philadelphia and New York, to take in the fall attractions.

* * *

—The Committee on Decoration are of one mind in saying that the Mission Sunday School room should be decorated more frequently during the year. It's nice—the girls say so, too.

* * *

—A very enjoyable party was given at the home of Nathan Martin, '90, Friday evening, Dec. 14. Quite a number of students were in attendance, and all agree that Nathan is a first class host.

* * *

—M. U. Reinhard gave a party on the evening of Dec. 4, to a number of his friends at college. Those who had the pleasure of being present found their way home only as the janitor was making his morning rounds.

—Rev. C. J. Cooper, Financial Agent of the College, has been very successful in obtaining funds to liquidate the debt still resting upon the institution. He is at present engaged in making a personal canvass of this city.

* * *

—Our Sunday School orators, *e. g.*, Laury, Horine, Gimlich, White, Rhoads, *et al.*, are preparing speeches which they intend, with malice prepense, to inflict upon a long-suffering public at Christmastide. Gimlich will astonish the Yankees of Pittsfield, Mass., with a high German address, *a la* Lehigh County Dutch.

* * *

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.

* * *

—The Keystone Literary Society is the latest creation in Prepdom. It meets every Wednesday evening, and consists of fifteen members. Profs. Ettinger and Dieter, of the Preparatory Department, have been elected honorary members. The officers are as follows: Pres., W. O. Raub; Sec., C. Lichtenwalner and Treas., Birdis Moritz.

* * *

—The officers of the Sophronian Literary Society are: Pres., Hassler; Vice Pres., Weaver; Clerk, Fegely; Cor. Sec., Metzger; Treas., G. S. Butz; Librarian, Martin; Ass't. Librarian, Soleliac; Critics, Grahn and Oberly; Editor of Budget, Rhoads; Chaplain, Gimlich; Editor of THE MUHLENBERG, Oberly; Ass't Editors, Rausch and Rhoads.

* * *

—The recently elected officers of the Euterpean Literary Society are the following: Pres., Miller; Vice Pres., Ramer; Rec. Sec., Seidle; Cor. Sec., Deily; Treas., Trafford; Librarian, C. C. Snyder; Ass't Librarians,

Hower and Troxell; Critics, Dieter and Bieber; Editor of Budget, Rodenberger; Curator, Beysher; Chaplain, Bachman; Editor of THE MUHLENBERG, Leopold; Ass't. Editors, Sachs and Hower.

* * *

—On the night of Nov. 21, Messrs. Sachs and Ulrich were initiated, with "dew" ceremony, into the mysteries of the class of '90. The initiation was held in Trexler's Hall. A general invitation was extended to the students to be on hand after the ceremonies, to partake of the abundant refreshments provided by the class. Many responded to the invitation, and all agreed that it was some satisfaction to watch '90 grow.

* * *

—A meeting of the Missionary Society was held in chapel Tuesday evening, Nov. 20. After devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. Wackernagle, G. S. Kleckner read a selection entitled "Early Missionary Work among the Indians of New England." A. M. Brown gave "A Brief Review of Missionary Work among the Indians." Dr. Wackernagle, in an address, discussed the subject more fully, in his usually attractive manner. Election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Raker; Sec., White, and Treas., Senecker.

* * *

—The following are the subjects of the Fall Term Debates, the series of which has just closed: 1. "What part, if any, should students take in political campaigns?" 2. "The immigration question. What restraints, if any, upon it?" 3. "The student's relation to 'society.' The dangers and benefits of his going into it? What limits, etc.?" 4. "Should there be a representative of the Faculty among the editors and management of THE MUHLENBERG?" 5. "The relation of cause and effect between the Reformation and the Revolution?" 6. "How can our students foster the common christian life in our college?" 7. "Does intellectual training promote or antagonize spirituality?" 8. "What 'power' does 'knowledge'?"

give—taking a college education as a synonym for knowledge?" These debates were held in chapel, and were delivered *ex tempore*, under the supervision of Prof. Richards.

* * *

—ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Early in the morning of Sunday, October 30, 1887, fire broke out in the building and it narrowly escaped total destruction. Arrangements were at once made to hold services in the Court House and the congregation worshipped there until the latter part of March, by which time the Sunday School room had been repaired and services since then held there. The three insurance companies having policies on the church, paid \$2,750. The loss on the organ was \$550, which was promptly paid. The proposition that met most favor among our people, and one that commended itself strongly to the Vestry, was to remodel the front and extend it to the pavement line, and after due and thoughtful consideration, that plan was adopted. This involved also the improvement of the Sunday School room. The improvements were made at a cost of about \$1,700. The result is a very pleasant room, there being none in the city better adapted for its purpose. The plan of the new front was drawn by Architect Jacoby. Bids were invited and the contract was awarded to A. Gangewere & Son, their figure being \$9,738. The pastor undertook the heroic work of raising subscriptions and raised a sum slightly in excess of \$10,000. Operations at tearing down the old front were begun early in the spring. When it came to taking down the steeple, it was found that the main timbers were badly decayed, and that it came down none too soon. Fortunately, the entire front was taken down without accident, and work was carried on with due promptness. The corner-stone was relaid on Sunday, May 20th, with appropriate services. Among the more notable changes introduced is steam heating—as a step in the direction of economy, safety and cleanliness.

OUR ALUMNI.

'68. We understand that the health of Rev. William H. Rickert, Philadelphia, Pa., has improved and that he is ready to receive a call.

'71. Rev. Achilles J. Long, Stouchsburg, Pa., is the pastor of six flourishing congregations and lives, we have been informed, in the house in which Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was married.

'72. In the "Transactions of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London," we find the name of Rev. A. D. Potts, Pleasant Unity, Pa., as a Foundation Fellow.

'72. The most widely known alumnus of Muhlenberg is thus noticed by the *Philadelphia Daily News*: Ex-Assistant United States Attorney General William P. Snyder is another of the enterprising Philadelphians who have gone West to make Philadelphia famous. He is president of the Pacific Sewerage Company, and left this morning for California to look after the \$10,000,000 worth of contracts which the company has on hand on the slope Philadelphia just now seems to be furnishing the capital and the brains to run pretty nearly everything worth running in this country, and General Snyder will keep his end up with the rest.

'73. Rev. Prof. John A. Bauman occupied the pulpit of Dr. S. A. Repass, St. John's, Allentown, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9.

'73. Rev. John Nicum, Rochester, N. Y., preached at the semi-centennial exercises of St. John's Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

'74. Rev. Jacob Q. Upp, South Easton, Pa., is Secretary of the Pastoral Association of the Second Conference.

'79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., City Solicitor of Allentown, Pa., is Treasurer of the West End Improvement Company, which offers 400 building lots for sale in Allentown.

'80. The address of Rev. S. B. Stupp has

been changed from Lickdale, Pa., to Phoenixville, Pa.

'81. We regret to report the death of the wife of J. Allen Schaadt, our artist-alumnus.

'82. Rev. Andrew J. Heissler, Utica, N. Y., has received a call to Millville, N. J.

'82. Samuel C. Schmucker is still the head of the Scientific Department of the Reading, Pa., High School. We understand that he is doing post-graduate work under Dr. Edgar F. Smith, of the University of Penna.

'83. Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, the popular and very successful Superintendent of the Reformed Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, Pa., occasionally comes to Allentown. This summer we had the pleasure of visiting the Home, and we must congratulate "Tom" on the excellent condition in which he has the establishment.

'84. Rev. Hiram J. Kuder has changed his address from Youngstown, Pa., to Elberton, Montgomery Co., Ohio.

'84. Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, Jamestown, N. Y., also preached at the semi-centennial festival at Syracuse, N. Y.

'84. INSTALLATION OF REV. J. J. REITZ.—At St. Paul's Church, Cherryville, yesterday, Rev. J. J. Reitz was installed as pastor of the Lutheran charge, which consists of two churches, one at Cherryville and the other at Petersville. The installation was performed by Rev. Dr. G. F. Spieker, of Allentown, and Rev. H. S. Fegely, of Lynnvillle. The latter preached a German sermon in the morning and delivered the charge to the congregation. His discourse was based on I Thessalonians, fifth chapter and 12th and 13th verses. It was an able, interesting effort. In the evening Dr. Spieker preached an English sermon, delivering the charge to the pastor. Like all of Dr. Spieker's sermons it was thoroughly able and instructive. His text was I Corinthians, 5th chapter, 1st

and 2nd verses. The attendance at both services was very large. Among others present were Rev. Fox, of Slatington, and Rev. Mabry, of Cherryville. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Reitz, graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1884 and has been in the ministry since June, 1887, and has met with good success in his calling.—*Chronicle and News*.

'86. Jeremiah J. Snyder, Esq., has fitted up a handsome office at 618 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

'86. John H. Waidelich lately preached in St. Michael's Church, Allentown.

'86. Nelson F. Schmidt came to see the boys (?) on Thanksgiving.

'87. T. F. German and J. W. Richards spent Thanksgiving in Allentown.

PERSONALS.

* "It's true love, you know."—White.

* * *

* "But the soldier's the life for me!"—Rhoads.

* * *

* Deily, '90, has resumed his studies after a week's illness.

* * *

* Reinhard's latest geometrical creation—a "parallelobiped."

* * *

* Reinhard, '91, has toed the scratch, and Ruhe, '91, has dropped anchor.

* * *

* Snyder, '91, was recently initiated into the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

* * *

* Shimer, '91, is indirectly interested in the iron industries of Catasauqua.

* * *

* Kistler, '91, to Sunday School class: "For what do we serenade Christmas?"

* * *

* Spieker, F. W., and Kistler, '92, room in the gymnasium. It might be well, etc.

* Raker, '89, says that since his apples are gone, he hasn't nearly as many visitors.

* * *

* Soleliac, '92, made a trip to New York recently, combining pleasure with business.

* * *

* With a Leop(b)old and a Leo Wise, Muhlenberg should always receive the lion's share.

* * *

* Keck, '90, spent Thanksgiving vacation visiting relatives in the City of Brotherly Love.

* * *

* Emanuel Senn, of the Academic Department, left for his home at Milwaukee, Dec. 10.

* * *

* The *Critic* tells us that a certain Sixth street lass is proud of Milton, '92. We admire her taste.

* * *

* Seidle, '90, is wondering what Santa Claus will bring him. "Mebbe" a nice gum rattle, Ira.

* * *

* Neff and Spaeth, both of '92, ate their Thanksgiving turkey at their homes in Philadelphia.

* * *

* Since when, Jakey, is a moral dorsal column made of cast iron stronger than one made of steel?

* * *

* Prof. R—— predicts that Lewis, '90, is cut out for the judicial bench. May the prophecy be fulfilled.

* * *

* It is said that Troxell, '92, has a girl at every station on the L. V. R. R. from Whitehall to Easton, inclusive.

* * *

* Herrmann, '90, and Ulrich '92, are soon to meet upon the bloody sands. Bets are two to one in favor of "Pud."

* * *

* Rhoads, '91, spent almost a week at home recently. Who says there wasn't Annie particular inducement?

* That remark of one of Gimlich's "infants" was premature. Not yet, sonny; you must give Mr. Superintendent time.

* * *

* In giving the list of Freshmen, in our last issue, we inadvertently omitted the name of I. H. Stettler, Mahanoy, Pa.

* * *

* Oberly, '89, has taken up his — pipe, and walked. His friends will find him at Room 57. He uses a first class brand.

* * *

* Rodenberger, '91, promises to take a girl to Eli's lecture, provided the Seniors keep the Freshies quiet when he enters.

* * *

* Grahn, '89, admits that the editorial on "Love and Study" in the November number of THE MUHLENBERG, struck him very forcibly.

* * *

* It has been noticed that the blonde curls of Harry, '90, are gradually growing less. The Mat-ter should receive immediate attention.

* * *

* Sachs, '90, should take better care of his jaw-bone. Some Sampson might be prowling around on the lookout for just that sort of a weapon.

* * *

* Yost, '90, is happy in the possession of a new gold watch, brought for him direct from Paris by his father, who returned lately from a European tour.

* * *

* Spaeth, '92, says *she* lives in Philadelphia. "She's not too tall and not too short—not too stout and not too slim. Oh, I tell you she's a bang up daisy!"

* * *

* "Doc," '89, intends to become a member of a comic opera company. He Frank(l)ie admits that he has an "abiding affection" for a certain well known troupe.

* * *

* B——, S—— and K——, '91, (Boss

Sucking Klub) are three of a kind. They might be able to take in a Jack-pot, but they can't take in the professors.

* * *

* From the actions of certain students, a college initiation seems to be necessary. Some obnoxious bumps can only be removed by means of a very rough file.

* * *

* Sachs and Ulrich, '90, declare that the "That's sufficient" of the Master of Ceremonies at the recent initiation, fell like a benediction upon their devoted heads.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, better known as the "Tennessee giant," says the Pennsylvania Dutch girls are "too many" for him. "They are as difficult to understand as German."

* * *

* Leopold, '89, was visiting in Philadelphia over Thanksgiving. He was the guest of Guernsey F. Coleman, formerly of '89, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

* Prof. ——— recently told the Seniors that there were no Mugwumps among the devils. From this we are led to believe that even his majesty is not as black as he is painted.

* * *

* Messrs. Harry Snyder, Gimlich, Rhoads, Horine and Kleckner, were among the performers at the last monthly meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church.

* * *

* P. M. Graul, formerly of '91, called on his classmates and friends not long ago. Mr. Graul has secured a position in a drug store at Norristown. We wish him success in the new departure.

* * *

* George Hertzog, '90, will, at the opening of the second term, enter the Junior class at Lafayette college. In Mr. Hertzog, Muhlenberg loses a good student, and the class of '90 a respected member.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Cornell is to have a \$200,000 library.

Lehigh has adopted the Oxford cap and gown.

\$2,000,000 was recently bequeathed to De Pauw University.

Dr. G. M. Philips has declined the presidency of Bucknell.

Yale and Amherst have put the Bible on the list of electives.

The New York *Sun* has thirty college graduates on its staff.

The Valedictorian of last year's class at Rutgers was a colored man.

The University of the Pacific is to have a \$35,000 conservatory of music.

Ground has been broken for a new Methodist college at Sedalia, Missouri.

At Bucknell a prize is given to the student whose room is most tastefully decorated.

Harrison and Morton are graduates from Miami University and Dartmouth, respectively.

England has only one college paper edited by undergraduates, namely the *Oxford Review*.

The Yale Library contains 190,000 bound volumes and 75,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets.

The Amherst college journals have commenced a crusade against compulsory chapel attendance.

Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, has given \$3,000,000 to establish an Industrial College in that city.

Syracuse's new building will soon be finished. It is said that it will be the finest college building in the world.

The course in journalism at Cornell is

open only to post-graduates and to Seniors and Juniors on the college papers.

The Vanderbilts have purchased 1000 acres of land in North Carolina for the purpose of establishing an Industrial School.

That a college presidency is a difficult place to fill, is proved by the fact that sixteen prominent colleges are looking for suitable presidents.

A foot-ball team, to consist only of members of the gentler sex, has been organized by a number of ladies of the Riverside Tennis Club, Hoboken, N. J.

The University of Pennsylvania has in course of erection what will be the finest college library building in the United States. It will cost, when completed, \$180,000. Its capacity will be about 750,000 volumes.

The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque National, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals.

College journalism originated at Dartmouth in 1800, with Daniel Webster as one of the editors. In 1809, the "Literary Cabinet" was started at Yale, followed shortly after by the "Floriad" at Union, and the "Harvard Lyceum" at Harvard.

Amherst has a Senate composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman, elected by their classes, and presided over by the President. It decides upon all matters that pertain to the order and discipline of the institution.

Mr. C. Powell Carr, a graduate of the School of Mines, Columbia College, has in preparation a Manual of American Colleges, a systematic resume of all the information needed by parents, guardians and students to enable them to decide intelligently what college or institution of learning it is best to attend.

SALT.

Up in arms—the midnight baby.

A big mistake—marrying a fat girl.

A race across the Atlantic—the English.

Something new in stockings—a cork leg.

Sweet but expensive music—the laughter of the sleigh-belle.

The Christmas present beats the Christmas past all hollow.

Adam and Eve's first baby was such a sweet boy that they named him Cain.

The average tumbler holds half a pint; the average circus tumbler holds about half a keg.

The old ocean was never known to get tired, but thousands of people have seen the sea-bored.

The marriageable American girl needs protection. She is being ruined by the foreign popper.

It is now believed that Venus arose from the sea in order to allow the hired girl to make the bed of the ocean.

"Mamma, is that the usher?" "Yes, dear." "Does he show the people where to sit, mamma?" "No, dear; he only tells them where not to sit."

Mr. Holdback: "Next to America, Miss Mamie, where would you choose to settle?" "Lapland, Mr. Holdback." The engagement is officially announced.

He, cautiously: "What would you do, Fannie, if I were to kiss you?" Fannie: "Nothing, Harry. What would there be for me to do? You could attend to it, couldn't you?"

Angelina: "No, dear, mamma says I mustn't let you kiss me." Rupert: "Quite right, Angy, love. You kiss me instead." "O! that's another way of putting it," and she put it that way.

CLIPPINGS.

IN THE PINES.

There were three of us—Cupid went with
us, you know,
Dear blindfolded boy, who is never *de trop*,
And the words left unsaid the soft winds
whispered low,
In the pines.

A small gift she gave me—though blind, it
is true,
From the way that he laughed I am sure
Cupid knew,
And the asters and golden rod, they saw it
too,
And the pines.

Then the shadows grew dark in the wood's
tangled growth,
And homeward we turned in the twilight,
half loath,
And Love walked between with an arm
around both,
Through the pines.
—*Vassar Miscellany.*

TELL ME!

Are those brown eyes quite in earnest
As I pass?
As they flash me a sweet message,
Little lass?

Can I trust the depth of feeling
That I see,
When your glance with cruel swiftness
Falls on me?

Then, your smile so gay and saucy,
Does it hide
The quick tremor of your sweet lips?
Is it pride?

If I cast my heart, fair maiden,
At your feet,
Will you still look as untroubled,
As discreet?
—*Vassar Miscellany.*

A REBUFF.

A rustic seat,
A cool retreat,
Down where a brooklet flows.
A maiden fair,
With pensive air,
Quite often to it goes.

I spy her there
And, in despair,
Thinking my fate quite sealed,
I venture on
Where she has gone;
To boldness she may yield.

Presume to kiss
The dainty miss?
At least it is no harm.
A haughty glance
Checks my advance;
And I remember that I have
an appointment with a gen-
tleman at the hotel for this
very moment.

—*Ex.*

A SONG.

Like the sweet dew-silence falling
O'er the weary earth;
Like the artist touches calling
Music into birth;
Like a calm to the wind-driven
Ships at sea;
Like the stars to night-dark heaven
Comes thy love to me.

As the bird wing-weary turneth
To her nest of love;
As the tide wave, rising, yearneth
For his queen above;
As the restless, hurrying river,
To the restful sea,
So my thoughts to-night and ever
Turn, dear love, to thee.

—*Wellesley Courant.*



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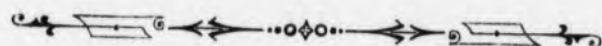
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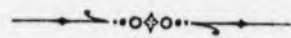
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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. EITINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

SAMUEL R. WEAVER, '90. EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.
GEORGE S. BUTZ, '91. JACOB F. DIETER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

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EDITORIALS.

IT gives us pleasure to introduce to our readers Messrs. Frank C. Oberly and Elmer O. Leopold, the next editors-in-chief. We wish them all the success that patient merit and untiring effort can deserve. May their "Salt" never lose its savor, nor the "devil" worry them for "copy"!

FROM the *Chronicle* we clip the following notice of Eli Perkins' lecture on "The Philosophy of Wit and Humor," delivered Friday evening, Jan. 4, before a large and appreciative audience: "Several hundred people were given a rich treat in the Court House last evening by Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins) who delivered the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the

Senior Class of Muhlenberg College. Mounted on a stand several feet high so that he could be seen in his entirety by everyone in the audience, he spoke for two hours on "The Philosophy of Wit and Humor." His argument was to show that all laughter was caused by deformity—deformed logic, deformed gesture, deformed grammar, deformed quotations, deformed truth, &c. He said humor is the absolute truth. Dickens is a humorist, because he described things truthfully. His characters all existed; Dombey, Bill Sykes and Nancy actually lived, and Dickens described them as he found them, dialect and all. Baron Munchausen and all the satirists and ridiculers are wits. They added imagination to the facts. The ridiculer exaggerates truth, and the satirist exaggerates error. He makes error ridiculous. Almost all fun is exaggeration.

The parables in the Bible are humor. They could happen. Bunyan was a humorist, for the Christian has experienced the same feeling he describes. Artemus Ward was all exaggeration—innocent exaggeration. He did not write satire, irony, humor or ridicule. He simply exaggerated for pure fun, as does the *Detroit Free Press* man. Nasby was a pure satirist; he convinced people by exaggerating error. Mark Twain is both a humorist and a wit. The humorist is a photographer. He is true in spirit and in letter. He gives the dialect and the facts. The historian only gives facts without dialect. So the humorist is truer than the historian. Anybody can write humor who will describe any little event truthfully. Mr. Perkins, in a manner peculiar to himself, frequently convulsed the audience with

laughter by his happy hits, witty sayings, and the recital of real or fancied incidents. His lecture bristled with philosophy and fun, with a moral or a lesson in every line."

The class of '89 deserves to be congratulated on the success, financial and otherwise, of this the first lecture of the series. No previous course opened under more favorable auspices. The next lecture will be delivered Jan. 15, by Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, on "Manners", followed by Rev. Wm. H. Meyers, '73, Jan. 29, on "The Halo and Shadow of the Marriage Altar." For full particulars concerning the other lectures of the course, see local columns.

THE season of the world's greatest joy has passed away, and with it, another year has gone to join the ages; but the blessed memories of Christmas and its hallowed associations ever remain. Christmas! How the heart grows warm at very thought of the gladsome time! The joy of childhood and the hope of youth and the memory of old age, all tell in language louder than words, that Christ is the hope of the world, and Christmas the season of its greatest joy.

Burdened with the responsibilities the years bring with them—the vicissitudes of life, its toil and care—the tired spirit turns for respite to the Precious Promise of the Christmastide. The radiance of the Star of Bethlehem illumines the *via dolorosa* of the pilgrim; the light that breaks anew with each returning Christmas morn dispels the gloom of life's Gethsemane. Through the chilling mist of blighted hope and love grown cold, the world-worn wanderer turns back, once more in memory to mingle with the throng who gathered round the cheerful fireside of home at Christmas time—who shared with him his childhood's Christmas joys, sweet peace and rest and love of dear ones absent now—who listened with him to the merry joy-bells ringing, Peace on earth, good will to men!

And life's burden seems lighter when he reflects that in heaven a Christmas morn shall dawn that knows no pain nor parting.

THE students' rooms as a rule, and even the recitation rooms at times, are not sufficiently ventilated—a condition which is the result, not of ignorance, but of neglect. All know the evil effects of a vitiated atmosphere, and yet seem scarcely to regard the first requisite to healthy animal life—pure air. With the limited breathing space of our rooms, an open window during the morning and the meagre aperture which a half-open transom affords, do not admit enough pure air to meet the demands of two occupants for eighteen hours. Most of the air actually inhaled steals in at cracks and crevices in window and door.

Especially should the bedrooms be properly ventilated. The room in which the vital element has been exhausted, becomes a nursery of disease, breeding nearly every form of student disorder. Each room should have an aperture for the ingress of fresh air, and another for the egress of the mephitic atmosphere. In the absence of these ventilators, we can, in two minutes, completely air our rooms every few hours, and during the night, open both window and transom, permitting a free circulation.

It is frequently noticeable to a class entering a recitation room, that the air of the room is foul, being the poisonous exhalation of the retiring class. Each recitation room should be thoroughly ventilated, as is done in several of them, while the classes are changing rooms. We should give ourselves fresh air, even if by so doing we experience temporary discomfort.

WHAT a mystery is time! With what a feeling of awe the soul contemplates its immensity! How swiftly the rolling years bear us onward, and how soon are we ushered into the breathless darkness of the narrow house!

No wonder, then, that the close of the old, and the beginning of the new year "give us pause." Discreet and reasonable beings, we look back over the spent year, and mark what the universal preceptress, experience, has taught us. She has been a severe, ex-

acting mistress, and her teachings have been thoroughly inculcated into our too unwilling minds. Her every admonition should be a lamp unto our feet.

Conscious of neglected opportunities and indulged failings, and realizing that the done cannot be undone, it behooves us to listen to the warning voice of experience and profit by her teachings. Let us at the beginning of this new year resolve so to regulate our lives that, when at its close we review the actions of the past, we may not be numbered among the hapless throng whose lives are continually embittered with the melancholy thought, It might have been.

WE have done. Our editorial labors are ended. Once again we make our bow before the public, this time to say farewell. With a tear(?) in our eye, we surrender to our successors the style and scissors of the sanctum, and consign to their tender care THE MUHLENBERG.

But five short months have passed since first we assumed control; and we will ever look back to them as the most important period of our college life. All that remains to tell of our devotion to Alma Mater and her journal, is one number of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, and four of THE MUHLENBERG. May we hope that for a little while the memory of our labors, too, shall linger?

We here take occasion to extend hearty thanks to our associates for the faithfulness with which they have performed their duties; and to the contributors we offer our gratitude for the literary articles which have appeared in our columns.

Our connection with THE MUHLENBERG has been a pleasant as well as a valuable experience; and it is with feelings not unmingled with regret that, at the close of our term, we retire from active duty on the staff. Although our official relations with THE MUHLENBERG are concluded, we shall ever be solicitous for its welfare. We will watch its progress with never-ceasing interest, and its continual prosperity shall be our hope.

IT HAS BEEN SAID

That a few of the New Year leaves somehow refuse to stay turned.

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That some of the boys prolonged their Christmas vacation considerably.

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That '92 is busily consulting Old Probabilities, with an eye to the regulation Freshman sleigh-ride.

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That a few who should have known better, failed to hear the fun and philosophy of "Get there, Eli."

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That with all the musical talent in college, it is a standing reproach that the Glee Club is not revived.

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That the sale of season tickets for the Senior Lecture Course is largely in excess of the class' expectations.

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That our plea for the constant and proper use of the gymnasium has been lost upon a large majority of the students.

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That the opportunities of the Reading Room are being forfeited by a number of students who neglected to purchase keys.

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That some of our citizens will miss an admirably arranged feast of reason if they do not go to hear the rest of the lectures of the series of '89.

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That "The Queen's Mate" was the operative event of the season, and that many of the boys regret their absence at the time of its presentation here.

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That the Entertainment of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, to be given in Music Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 31, should be generously patronized by the students.



HAPAX LEGOMONON.

BY SOPHOS, '87.

Nature, says Ruskin, proclaims irregularity. The tossing waves and ceaseless tides of Old Ocean caress the shores of continents corrugated by rock-ribbed hills and winding valleys; streamlets twist and turn through grassy meadows and leafy shades—themselves beautiful because irregular. Man, the highest of created things, and the best exponent of this law of the irregular in beauty, has furnished Hogarth with his famous “line of beauty,” curved, not straight.

But may we not ask, since man in face and form possesses this variety of curve and contour—this harmonious differentiation of part from part and self from others—why not in mental traits and talents? The Creator’s boundless infinity is nowhere more evident. Thus wonderfully and marvelously made, do we not criticise the Almighty himself when, disregarding varying abilities and circumstances, we aim to servilely imitate our fellowman? One man’s thoughts and actions fit another no better than his clothes. When the mimic thus steps into another’s shoes, does he not attempt to put square pegs into round holes? He dwarfs his own originality. Powers which use might make strong, rust out. He becomes the cheap chromo edition of some other mind, and puts himself on a par with children, who can learn only by imitation,—nay worse, for even they often have a precocious originality, startling, and often uncomfortable for all but the blissful youngsters themselves.

The imitator finds his fellows in the monkey and the parrot, themselves hearers and repeaters, not inventors and creators of

thought. He may thank heaven that there is no patent right upon it. Every tub must stand on its own bottom; but if it be true that “imitation is the evidence of a little mind,” some tubs must be in a deplorable condition of dry rot. Worshiping sound, not sense, they gorge themselves with the thoughts, phrases and pronunciations of their ideals, only to disgorge the undigested mass upon the slightest provocation. It is this class of idiotic copyists which has made the welkin ring with the tintinnabulation of the chestnut-bell.

There is no proper use for imitation—there is for example. Leigh Hunt defends Milton, accused of “borrowing,” by saying that he never, as the gypsies, discolored or disfigured the face of a stolen child, but beautified it. Let him borrow your coat, and he’ll return it with a new nap on it. Nearly all our knowledge comes from others; but unless it be assimilated and made our own, it is valueless,—a patch work—a crazy quilt—the work of one whom Horace never had in mind when he wrote of the man “*totus et rotundus in se.*”

But some one may say, Divinity himself recommends imitation by his own example. He created man in his own image, and afterwards gave him a Model to follow through life. We agree as to the facts, but differ as to the inferences, and the completeness of the argument. God has not only given us an example, but also an inner rule—the still small voice of conscience, to originate the verdicts of right or wrong. He made man after his own likeness. Because he could not copy another’s work, the Origin of all Good imitated himself. Yet what is this but originality? Imitation came by him who caused our first parents’ fall, and has ever since been a mark of inferiority, aping what is better. “Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue,” by pretending to imitate it.

In society, imitation plays its part—a leading role. Fashion dictates and fools imitate, regardless of comfort or propriety.

Etiquette prescribes,—we take the dose,—rightly, when it coincides with convenience, common sense, and true consideration for others,—foolishly, when it lays down inflexible rules into which these do not enter. Imitation makes men live beyond their means, makes the rich proud because they are copied, and the poor, poor indeed when they lay aside self-respect and contentment for vulgar, pretentious imitation. If we were all autocrats, there would be no aristocracy; so called "society" would no longer be a vulgar, improper fraction, but a harmonious whole. The silly simper and the would-be polite agreement which stamp her nonentities, are all the offspring of imitation.

Hogarth's line of beauty was the natural curve of the body—neither straight nor zigzag. So with our originality: if it be not natural, it is worse than none. The man who in his fear of imitating puts his countenance into a straight jacket, and tries to agree with nobody in mood, manner or opinion, is not original. He is a crank—a mental dude—capable of attracting attention only by means of the unusual and the unnatural. Procrustes, trying to reduce all men to the same standard, finds his match in Momus, driven out of Olympus because he could agree with nobody. If Vulcan makes a man he complains because no glassy plate enables you to read his thoughts; Minerva builds a house only to be told that it cannot be moved from unpleasant neighborhoods, and Venus herself finds no respite from criticism till an angry Zeus turns the rascal out. Imitation is bad enough, but such originality out-herods all imitation.

OVERCOMING.

BY REV. CHARLES L. FRY, '78.

Now that we have crossed the threshold of another new year, there is none of us, no, not one, who, in looking back over the past, is not humiliated by the remembrance of many an inward struggle with the tempter

wherein he ought to have overcome him, but unmanfully yielded to him the victory. What is our earthly life but a constant series of hand-to-hand encounters with a mighty foe, who comes under various guises, but always the same old adversary, seeking to slaughter and devour, with all the greed and fierceness of a hungry beast of prey, and never consenting to any season of truce, no, not for a single hour!

To one man the arch-enemy is strong drink, the intoxicating cup, the demon of intemperance, which takes him by the throat, and dashes him to the ground, and binds him with chains hand and foot so tight that he cannot move—every noble aspiration and talent and power completely fettered—totally at the mercy and in the control of fiends and evil spirits.

To another man the besetting sin is avarice and greed for wealth—that grim, insatiable monster that holds its victims down with its iron hand until it has taken from them everything really worth having—every vestige of character and manhood, their brotherly kindness, their pity, their charity, their sympathy, their self-respect, their integrity, their honor, their love of God, their interest in the church, their striving for heaven,—the very last remnant of their human souls.

To another his ever-watchful and desperate antagonist is his animal passion, his sensual lust, the uncleanness of his nature, grappling with his nobler, purer, manlier, regenerated self, to overcome him and trample him in the filthy, putrid, inextricable mire of the slough of such foulness as dare not even be named.

Think too of profanity and of falsehood, those veritable Goliaths in Israel's camp in this nineteenth century, each brandishing a most formidable spear, big as a weaver's beam, and so terrorizing the whole host of the warriors of the Lord that there are but few Davids brave enough to venture to cope with them and resist them. Think of the lying and deception and false pretences and

hypocrisy, in the business world, in the social world, in the religious world! Think of the wide-spread and far-reaching hatred and envy, and malice, and revenge, and the tearful havoc they are making in families, and churches, and communities!

But why attempt to exhaust the endless catalogue, or specify all the black visaged principalities and powers which are the rulers of the darkness of this world? Every soul knows full well its own particular vices, and those promptings of depravity to which it is naturally prone,—which it must either overcome or be overcome and slaughtered by, in the mortal duel which is nothing less than a life-or-death struggle, that must inevitably be fatal and final either to the evil principle or to the soul.

The great question, in the face of so formidable an array of heavy-armed giants by which we are surrounded on all sides in the spiritual warfare of life, is, (as we look forward into this new year, full of heroic resolutions,) *how* are we to overcome? The answer comes from our Lord: "Even as I also overcame." He was a Man, tempted in all points like as we are, yet He was without sin, and therefore we can overcome, if we but have the same spirit.

And this involves three things for us, as it did for Him. First: implicit and entire dependence on God. The abiding, ever-present consciousness that God is His loving Father, always with Him, was what sustained our Lord and enabled Him to overcome. And so must it be with us. No good resolutions for the new year dare we make in reliance upon our own moral strength to keep them. The great enemy of all good resolutions is stronger than we are. Only the Almighty is stronger than he, and hence only by leaning on the arm of Omnipotence can we overcome.

Secondly: strict adherence to the Divine Word. "*It is written*": this was the one weapon by which He warded off every attack of the tempter in the fearful ordeal of the wilderness. With all His heart He be-

lieved in the supernatural origin and inspiration of the Scriptures, and hence their final, absolute authority. And every man must have the same unquestioning, obedient faith, if he would similarly overcome.

Thirdly, we must have, as He had, a high ideal of life: its origin, its purpose, its destiny. From the very beginning of His earthly career, His stable abode and manger bed and swaddling clothes attest how little value He attached to the things which perish with the using, the fleeting temporalities of mere flesh and sense which the world values as its all. Even when yet but a boy of twelve years already the developing consciousness had begun to take possession of Him, that His chief mission on earth was to be about His Father's business. Then as we study His life as the lowly carpenter of Nazareth, how little He cared for the fashions and pomp and vanities of society as it then was; as we follow Him through the years of His ministry, beholding Him continually going about doing good, His highest ambition being not to be ministered unto, but to minister, aye, even though this involved giving His life a ransom for others. We understand the profound significance of His words, that our overcoming must be as He also overcame: *i. e.*, our ideal of the scope, the design, the object, the aim, the end, the ultimate of existence must be the same exalted conception as was His, if we would overcome the temptations which grow out of a sense of life's littleness and insignificance and levity.

Nor is the struggle of life without promise of the victor's glorious reward at its close. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne." Oh, could there be offered a grander prize than this? Is it not worth all the struggling and striving that are involved? Is this soul of mine capable of such immeasurable exaltation, such unspeakable majesty, then dare its ambition be content with anything less? Dare the aim and end of its aspirings be the mere transient vanities and trifles of earth and time and sense?

A PLEA FOR ORIGINALITY.

BY CHEMNITZ, '90.

"Of making many books there is no end ; and much study is a weariness of the flesh." I do not intend to make this a text, but simply to apply its truth to our nineteenth century. We Americans can truly boast of being superior to any other living people in certain respects, while on the other hand, we boast of things which are merely borrowed or stolen from nations no more in existence. With us the weariness of the flesh generally precedes the much study.

It is a wrong ambition to endeavor to read all the books out of mere curiosity or a desire for the study of language. Does language alone constitute a complete education ? We may gain language and ideas by reading continually, even to such a degree that we are competent to write books, but merely by reproducing and scattering what has been said before. We look into the future and foresee the accumulation of words in the coming ages at the expense of ideas. That individuals think and achieve less, now that books are multiplied, is manifest to the dullest observer.

The one who eats and drinks most in the shortest time, and apparently seems to have a keen appetite, is by no means always a healthy and robust person. If one masticates his food properly, it will be ready for digestion under proper conditions.

We may spend our college days and even our lives in reading what has been said by others at the expense of our own resources. We pore over obsolete ideas, and garner the treasury of familiar expressions ; and in the meantime opportunity escapes, time rolls onward, and we add nothing to the munificence of thought.

If you take out of the world the Bible, Milton and Shakspeare, confusion would come again. If you leave them here, we have little need of libraries. If our libraries would teem less with the culture of

ages, men would be compelled to delve into mine of their own genius ; and we could present our own poets, heroes and philosophers to the coming ages, to be read and comprehended with the same pleasure and satisfaction that we experience in reading the works of our ancestors.

We do not say that our age lacks men of ability, for it teems with hosts of scholars, but only now and then we find a man of originality. Likewise, our literature is rich in artists, but poor in genius.

The wise man or woman will write out inspirations and cast them like the leaves of the Sibyl, and if the world needs them, they will be gathered ; if not, they should be scattered like the dry autumn leaves by the wind, and not find room either in our public or our private libraries.

We hear our grandfathers tell of the deep snows and cold waves they experienced in their time ; but we, who live in the same latitude, experience a milder temperature. Has nature changed ? It has in a certain manner. The forests around us are hewn down, the soil is turned by the plow and fertilized, not only causing a change of temperature, but also presenting a new field of nature to be studied by us, not by plagiarizing, but by the exercise of our own genius and originality.

Science will take care of itself ; facts are perpetual. Those that the world actually needs are kept alive ; and others, which are incomplete links of the perfect chain, may as well die.

Chaucer was the first great English poet, who loved outward nature as a source of pleasurable emotion. He had no aid, but was compelled to look into the heart of nature, if he wished to know anything about it. Marsh says that without a Chaucer the seventeenth century could not have produced a Milton, the nineteenth no Keats.

Without Milton and Chaucer, Muhlenberg could not have produced what it has in the past, and could not produce what we hope it will in the future ; not by copying their

ideas without consideration and reflection, but by transforming them by means of our own originality.

Since the world is flooded with literature of no account, men should think well before and while they read, and when they have finished their books, they are prepared to criticise, and exercise originality.

No college is so insignificant, that it is impossible for it to send from its walls men of original thought, men who are able to stand in the front rank among the educators of our age; but in order to do this, it must be furnished with proper material.

A young man must dig for the diamond which nature hides in her caves, polish and treasure it, and he will find that its records are kept as persistently as the crown of a king's head. The sound of harp and lute may die away adown the fragrant valleys, but the trumpet wakes the wilderness to action, and lends its voice to the eternal hills.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

If we were only as prompt to recognize the really pleasant and good things that can be found in the world around us, which sometimes seem to be the relics of a better nature that has survived the fall, as we are to detect and exaggerate the little, the selfish, and the unworthy things we find, how much brighter the same world would be. But we are very slow to do this, if we do it at all. Our neighbor may be a firm friend of the poor and the defenceless; he may prove his benevolence by innumerable kindly and liberal acts; he may be exemplary in private and in social life; yet all these qualities go for nothing, because we look at him through a microscope of a double-million magnifying power, to detect the few flaws we do not like. This hypercritical spirit is not the one that is to make the world brighter and better. That is to be done by love—the love that sympathizes with all forms of goodness; that recognizes every kindly act, and that does not stint its praise, while it is sparing of its blame.—*Ex.*

THOUGHT-GEMS.

Nothing is impossible to industry.—*Periander.*

Laughter and song are the heart's rivers of hope.

A smile through tears is the soul's rainbow of peace.

The amenities of life make the true beauty of living.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Civility costs nothing, and buys everything.—*Montagu.*

A real man is he whose goodness is a part of himself.—*Mencius.*

To refine and polish is a part of our work in this world.—*Headly.*

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone shows his image.—*Goethe.*

Envy is a passion that always implies inferiority wherever it resides.—*Pliny.*

Woman is a flower that exhales her perfume only in the shade.—*Lamennais.*

It costs a good deal to be wise, but it don't cost enny to be happy.—*Billings.*

The common mind is the true Parian marble, fit to be wrought into likeness to a god.—*Bancroft.*

Humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness, or else forgiving another.—*Richter.*

What God wants is not "services," but service. A christian life is the best argument for Christ.—*Johnson.*

He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be; he that studies men will know how things are.—*Colton.*

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world.—*Addison.*

This above all—to thine own self be true:
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—*Shakspeare.*

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

G. T. ETTINGER, A. M., EDITOR.

ABOUT ALUMNI PERSONALS.—From several sources it has come to our notice that certain critically-inclined Alumni are not satisfied with the manner in which this department of THE MUHLENBERG is being conducted. We are not at all surprised at this, for some people are never satisfied. Mere dissatisfaction would not have led us to notice such trifles; but when a man's motives are called in question, and motives of which he never dreamed are assigned to him, then, if he is at all of a sensitive disposition, and feels the injustice done him, he will promptly defend his position.

If the Alumni have any information or criticisms to offer, why do they not present them to us, who are directly concerned? It has been indirectly charged that unless a person belonged to a certain set he was not recognized; that only *certain* persons were mentioned in the "Alumni Personals." This charge is as false as it is unjust, and we are willing to put the "Personals" in evidence of its falsity. It has been our aim to gather whatever items of interest we could find, and on various occasions appeals were made in the editorial columns of this journal, that the Alumni should send us information as to their doings and whereabouts. Very, very few have done so, and we can safely say that none of those who criticise our motives, responded to those appeals.

Dear Alumnus, if you are raising cabbage in Carthage, and wish us to proclaim the fact to the world, why do you not first inform us so that we can disseminate that interesting information? We are far too busy to walk over to Carthage to examine your cabbage patch; but let us know all about it, and we will attend to the matter at once. If we do not know what you are doing or where you are, and you are in consequence not mentioned in the "Alumni Personals," do not blame us unjustly and say that we are ignoring you purposely be-

cause you do not happen to be our brother-in-law, or because you do not wear the same-sized shoe that we wear.

Now, dear Alumnus, you have probably by this time noticed that you have not ruffled our temper in the least, nor detracted from our immense fund of good-humor; but what we wish you to understand is, if you have any grievance, send it to *us* with an open "Yours truly" at the end, and do not steal around the back way and impute to us motives that have no existence except in your fertile imagination. If you wish to be mentioned, send us the information, and you shall have proper mention in the next number.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can have our position at the same munificent salary we are getting, namely:—we *pay* one dollar a year for our own paper, and hold the receipt of payment for our subscription. As editor of the Alumni Department, we will gladly resign in favor of any one who cares to fill the position, and who can gather news more satisfactorily. We have been connected with Muhlenberg College too long, and are too deeply interested in the welfare of our Alma Mater, to stand in the way of her journal's progress; but we are not willing to let such false and malicious insinuations pass without notice.

'74. Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., District Attorney of Lehigh Co., Pa., has again been elected a Director of the Second National Bank of Allentown.

'80. The home of Rev. J. H. Umbenken, pastor of the congregation at Mt. Joy, Pa., was the place of a very pleasant gathering on January 2nd, the fifth anniversary of the pastor's wedding day. A large number of the congregation and friends met at the house to present their congratulations and good wishes to the pastor and his estimable wife, and as evidence of their good will presented them with a variety of *wooden* gifts, and an elegant new sewing machine.—*The Lutheran*.

'81. Rev. Joseph W. Mayne, Catasauqua,

Pa., we understand, lately received a handsome sleigh and harness as a gift from kind friends. We suppose he is now looking for some one to present him with snow for the use of the sleigh.

'82. Rev. Andrew J. Heissler has removed from Utica, N. Y., to Millville, N. J., having taken charge of the congregations at Millville and Vineland.

'83. Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, superintendent of Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, on Jan. 6th occupied the pulpit of Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, and installed the newly elected officers.

'83. M. Luther Horne, Esq., Allentown, Pa., represented the Muhlenberg Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, at its annual convention, lately held in Springfield, Ohio.

'83. In Philadelphia, Jan. 9th, Rev. John J. Foust, Stroudsburg, Pa., was married to Miss Lelia Watson Atwood. Rev. C. Ernest Wagner, '84, was an usher. The groom is a son of Prof. and Mrs. J. S. P. Foust, of this city. He graduated from Muhlenberg College in '83, being ordained to the Lutheran ministry three years later. He is a rising young clergyman, having hosts of friends and standing high in the esteem and reverence of his congregation and the community. The young couple have our best wishes.

'85. Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., is establishing a fine practice in Allentown.

'86. Henry Warmkessel recently called on his friends and former associates here.

'87. Messrs. Frank M. Seip and John W. Richards, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, while home over the holidays, very acceptably addressed St. John's Lutheran Sunday School.

'87. The genial countenance of Tilghman F. German beamed upon us during the Christmas vacation.

'88. Clauss, Gebert, Lambert and Wenrich dropped in to see the boys and whatever else was visible during their holiday rest.



—The *Free Lance*, though young in years, is one of the liveliest of our exchanges. The December number contains a fearless discussion of "The Sunday Question," and a well-written paper on "Beauty" in sound, color and form.

* * *

—The December number of the *Academy Scholium* comes out in holiday attire, and presents a pleasing appearance. The *Scholium* is a lively and interesting journal, and compares favorably with many of our college exchanges. A "Letter from Muhlenberg" is among the features of the Christmas number.

* * *

—The December number of the *College Rambler* contains a paper on "John Wyclif," the great "champion of rebellion against Catholic tyranny," and a valuable article on "Interest." The latter gives evidence of extensive reading and historical research. The *Rambler's* cover is neat and artistic.

* * *

—The holiday number of the *Ursinus Bulletin* is decidedly the best we have seen. The literary articles are of a high order, and some of the poems are beautiful. The engraving of the faculty, which accompanies the holiday number, is a work of art. We congratulate the *Bulletin* on these evidences of its prosperity.

* * *

—An able and interesting paper on Washington Irving, "America's Goldsmith," was published in the December number of the *Dickinson Liberal*. We borrow the following: "His style is ever easy, graceful and simple; its melody extreme. His writings teem with sunshine, seriousness and chastened

sorrow, and in all is the wondrous fascination of the man. He seemed to step out of himself and into his books."

* * *

—We welcome to our exchange table the *Roanoke Collegian*, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. While we thank the *Collegian* for its mention of our "very neat appearance from the outside," we fail to see what its detailed outline of our "inside" can avail. Although we may not always attain our ideal, we think we have a very clear idea of just what we need for our own purposes.

It was owing to this knowledge of our own needs that we refrained, a few months ago, from trying the Y. M. C. A. "experiment," concerning our local notice of which, the *Collegian* takes us to task. Besides the fact that in their attempt at organization here they left an impression very uncomplimentary to themselves, we have, with all our missionary, social, literary and secret societies, the best of reasons for letting the Y. M. C. A. religiously alone.

* * *

—The literary department of the December *Wittenberger* is exceptionally good. We read with interest an article on "Oratory" by President Ort, and a paper on "Hamlet II?" in which the writer discourses philosophically upon the future of literature. It must be the outgrowth, not of a tendency, but of a nation's life. The discoveries of science and the achievements of art are but the foundation blocks upon which time shall erect a marvelous superstructure—an airy castle of idealism. Already material interests become less pressing. Repose succeeds a restless activity. Fancy is less trammelled. Imagination broods over the chaos upon her creative pinions. * * In the dim vista of futurity the writer sees a Golden Age. In the American shall blend harmoniously all the noblest characteristics of every race. * * A mighty nation ascends from physical chaos unto order. The mind turns upon itself and gives free scope to that imagination so long tied to earth. Science becomes philosophy, and philosophers

are transformed into poets. Our poets are Shaksperes, in the enthusiasm of whose genius, our dreamers are created "Hamlets."

* * *

—The exchange man of the Bucknell University *Mirror* not only discourses learnedly on the "full opportunity for display of talent" which the exchange columns afford, but he gives free and startling scope to that "talent" when he deplures the lovesick condition of Muhlenberg's undergraduates, as evidenced, in his own mind, by the editorial on "Love and Study," in our November number.

Now, the *Mirror's* exchange man is something of a humorist; and did his observations respecting ourselves not conflict with our own ideas of just criticism, we could forgive the easy grace with which his fertile imagination converts a few individual instances into a general condition. Moreover, he seems to be blissfully oblivious of the distinction between love and idle flirtation, inasmuch as he compares our editorial, no line of which we would recall, with the "creed" of a poetically inclined masher at Bowdoin.

It appears plainly from the tone of the writer, that he wishes to create the impression that we of Muhlenberg are "fraid of girls"; but does he *believe* that, sober love aside, "we think it a great hurt, sir?" Does he suppose for a moment that the damsel on *our* knees is an unknown quantity? Perhaps he does; but a hundred memories of moonlight walks and swinging gates and lights burned low rise up in confutation.

* * *

—It is with a feeling akin to sadness that we take leave of our exchanges. Their visits have often been the variety to spice the editorial existence—the rays of sunshine to brighten the dark places of the sanctum. Our relations with them, notwithstanding the few ripples that disturbed the quiet calm, have been of the pleasantest nature; and in bidding them farewell, no vain regrets nor bitter feelings mar the warmth and sincerity of the parting.



—Where,

—Oh, where has

—The Glee Club gone?

—Taken in—the lecture girls.

—A poor investment—the new gas-burners.

* * *

—There is talk of starting a College Orchestra.

* * *

—There are fifty students enrolled in the Preparatory Department.

* * *

—The First Ward Mission Sunday School has purchased a new organ.

* * *

—As a Christmas present, the "Blizzard" cigar is not a complete success.

* * *

—A Freshmanic wail goes up for a liberal supply of the "Beautiful Snow."

* * *

—Prof. De Vore's phrenological lectures attracted quite a number of the students.

* * *

—Of late an unusually large number of books have been added to the society libraries.

* * *

—The boys fondly regard those new Christmas skates, and long for the ice that is not.

* * *

—As the world may not yet know of it, we repeat that certain members of Class '90 have fallen below grade.

* * *

—Some of the boys were recently seen playing base-ball on the campus. This breaks the record for January.

—A number of radiators were removed from the college building during the holidays. It was found that they were not needed.

* * *

—St. John's Lutheran Church will be reopened Sunday, Jan. 27, with appropriate services. Special selections will be rendered by the choir.

* * *

—The Executive Committee of the College Association of the Middle States, of which President Seip is Chairman, met at the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, Jan. 12.

* * *

—The Committee on Grounds recommend that a new pavement be laid on the Walnut St. side. Also that the fence surrounding the campus be removed, and other improvements made.

* * *

—Rev. C. J. Cooper, Financial Agent of the College, by a personal canvass of this city, has succeeded in collecting \$1200 towards the liquidation of the college debt. He hopes, by March 1, to decrease the debt by over \$20,000.

* * *

—An unique notice was found posted on the door of Room 54, to the effect that if Mr. B— were seen again with a certain Linden St. girl, he would receive one hundred lashes as punishment. Signed, "Sec. 20, No. 31, M. C. White Caps."

* * *

—The remaining lectures of the Senior Course are the following: Jan. 29, Rev. Wm. H. Meyers, '73, "The Halo and Shadow of the Marriage Altar"; Feb. 12, Dr. M. E. Scheibner, "Russia and Her People," and Feb. 19, Wm. J. Mann, D. D., LL. D., "The North American Continent and the Union."

* * *

—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Lutheran Ministerium, held at Reading, Jan. 3, besides the semi-annual \$500, an appropriation of \$300 was made towards

the salary of the German Professor. This latter sum is to be regular, thus making \$1600 per year which the College receives from the Ministerium.

* * *

—At the December meeting of the Missionary Society, papers on "Medical Missions" were read by Messrs. Preston A. Laury and Martin G. Schaeffer. In the absence of Dr. Wackernagel, who was confined to the house by illness, Dr. Seip conducted the exercises. The next meeting promises to be one of unusual interest, and a full attendance is expected.

* * *

—The Sophronian Literary Society will give an Entertainment in the Court House, Friday evening, Feb. 15. The exercises will consist of orations, essays, the reading of an original poem, budget and music. The latter, vocal and instrumental, will be furnished by Sophronian talent, together with a first class orchestra. The Entertainment promises to be a very enjoyable affair. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all students and friends of the College.

* * *

—The Christmas festival of the First Ward Mission Sunday School was held Tuesday evening, Dec. 18. Prof. Davis Garber, the Superintendent of the School, conducted the exercises, which consisted of addresses, declamations, responsive readings and singing. Elmer O. Leopold, '89, who for a number of years has served the Sunday School in the capacity of organist so faithfully and satisfactorily, presided at the organ. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Repass, and Messrs. P. A. Laury and J. W. Horine, both of '89. The singing was a feature of the entertainment. A number of teachers received valuable presents,—notably Irwin B. Kurtz, '90, teacher of the Bible Class, who was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane. As usual, the Sunday School room was crowded. Prof. Garber deserves to be congratulated on the success that has crowned his labors in First Ward.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Drs. Seip and Wackernagel spent their Christmas at home.

* * *

* Prof. Richards spent a part of the holiday recess with relatives at Reading.

* * *

* Prof. Garber visited relatives and friends near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., during the holidays.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman paid a very pleasant visit to his aged parents at his former home near Applebachsville, Bucks Co., during vacation.

* * *

* Drs. Seip and Spieker, and Prof. Richards attended a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Pastoral Association, at the residence of Rev. Wm. D. C. Keiter, '84, West Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 7.

STUDENTS.

* Harrison E. Moyer, '91, now writes his first name in full.

* * *

* Charles C. Snyder is the last addition to Alpha Tau Omega.

* * *

* Rhoads, '91, has resumed his studies after a week's illness.

* * *

* George F. Lazarus is the latest accession to Phi Gamma Delta.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, spent Christmas with Oberly, '89, at Catasauqua.

* * *

* Messrs. Bowen and Blackman, both of '92, will not return to college.

* * *

* Brown, '91, spent his vacation clerking in a Reading National Bank.

* * *

* Lewis, '90, is not well. He is nursing a case of incipient "side-burn."

* Alfred J. Yost, '90, has left college. He has a University course in view.

* * *

* Rausch, '90, gets there on the quiet. "Lecture" her some more, Charley.

* * *

* Stettler, '92, is familiarly known as "Peanuts" among the Allentown girls.

* * *

* Martin, '90, attends dancing school. He says he just revels in the poetry of motion.

* * *

* Beysher, '92, says this is an unlucky year. Only once has he drawn the right bower.

* * *

* Milton U. Reinhard, formerly of '91, is taking a course at the Allentown Business College.

* * *

* Kistler, '91, says he will not accept the title of "D. D." until he is at least thirty years of age.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, was profitably employed during the holiday vacation giving stereopticon exhibitions.

* * *

* Neiffer, '92, "did" New York and Philadelphia during the holidays. He wore a number 7½ hat on his return.

* * *

* Yost, '90, attended the Alpha Tau Omega Congress at Springfield, Ohio, as a delegate from Alpha Iota chapter.

* * *

* Our "society" editor is responsible for the following proportion: Catasauqua : Bachman :: Reading : Brown.

* * *

* Sam. Weaver, '90, offers a standing reward to anyone who can prove that his moustache is dyed when he, said Sam, says it's only waxed.

* * *

* Schaeffer, '90, is happy in the possession of the following Christmas presents: one small tin whistle, one tin rattle, and one pair of wooden poultry.

* Trafford, '92, brought back with him a full and well-selected assortment of Christmas carols, which he executes on the slightest provocation, free of charge.

* * *

* Bieber, '91, has an abiding faith in Prof. De Vore, the phrenologist, who tried hard (?) to persuade him that he was the very pink of student perfection.

* * *

* Wilson A. Deily, '90, entered the Junior class at Lafayette at the opening of the term. He leaves behind many friends who regret his departure. Our best wishes go with him.

* * *

* Laury, '89, is one of our most faithful and efficient Sunday School workers. Besides teaching in First Ward, Mr. Laury is Superintendent of the Mountainville Sunday School.

* * *

* Gimlich, '90, and White, '91, were the victims of a surprise party. About seventy-five of their young friends gathered at their home at Pittsfield, Mass., on the evening of Jan. 4, and completely laid them out with two gold-headed canes. The sticks are beauties.

* * *

* Have you a few hours or a few days spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

* * *

* The following new students have been enrolled in the Preparatory Department:

Levi J. Stofflet,	Siegfried's, Pa.
Joseph H. Stofflet,	Siegfried's, Pa.
Irwin C. Newhard,	Allentown, Pa.
Robert W. Olhausen,	Elizabeth, N. J.
Grant B. Bertolet,	Pottstown, Pa.
Frank P. Knauss,	South Whitehall, Pa.
Frank C. Kemmerer,	Allentown, Pa.
Adam Huntzinger,	Zion's Grove, Pa.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The Cornell *Sun* has issued a Sunday edition.

Cornell spent \$500,000 on new buildings last year.

Wellesley, the leading female college in America, has 620 students.

The University of Pennsylvania will celebrate her centennial in 1891.

Harvard has 1899 students; Cornell, 1174, and University of Michigan, 1805.

A new library costing \$150,000 has been given to the University of Vermont.

The Yale *Literary Magazine* is the oldest college paper in existence. It was founded in 1837.

There are sixteen college papers published in Canada, four of which are printed at Toronto.

Twenty-four women have been graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

A wealthy American has subscribed \$300,000 towards the erection of a university at Nankin, China.

In proportion, more college students come from Connecticut than from any other state. She sends one to every 549 persons.

The Trustees of Dickinson College have elected the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, of New Haven, President of that institution.

The richest university in the world is said to be that at Leyden, Holland, which has real estate to the value of \$6,000,000.

During Dr. Patton's administration, the number of students at Princeton has increased at the rate of about fifty a year.

A new rule of the Faculty makes it impossible for any student who smokes to obtain a scholarship at Dartmouth College.

A chair of temperance will be endowed by

the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

It is said that the late Alexander H. Stevens during his life-time educated 150 boys and 50 girls, giving them all a collegiate education.

It is said that Minister Phelps has been called to the Presidency of Columbia, and that he will accept it upon his return from England.

Columbia has lengthened its course to six years—the first three to constitute the undergraduate course, the latter three, the university course.

At the University of the Pacific, daily recitations and an essay form the criterion of class standing. As in many eastern colleges, examinations have been abolished.

The Yale library is the largest college library in the country, containing 200,000 bound volumes. Harvard is second, with 165,000, and Cornell third, with 150,000.

Dr. Horace Jayne, Professor of Vertebrate Morphology, has been elected Dean of the College Faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, to succeed Prof. E. Otis Kendall.

Johns Hopkins is financially embarrassed. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in which it owns 17,000 shares of stock, bringing to the institution \$150,000 a year, has stopped payment of dividends.

The Board of Regents, at their annual meeting, Jan. 9, granted a charter to the New York College for the Training of Teachers. The course of study is to last two years. An endowment fund of nearly a million dollars is to be secured by the trustees.

Yale is in its 189th year. The whole number of students is 1365; of these 688 are in the four college classes. There are 206 Freshmen and 130 instructors. In the third and fourth years of the college course, elective studies occupy more than half of the time.

Answers to Correspondents.

Constant Reader.—Not at all. We take pleasure in answering.

C. J.—Certainly. The gymnasium boasts of three able-bodied curators.

Wyll.—It is not criminal. To doctor one's report is but diplomacy.

I. B. R.—They cannot compel you to buy a season ticket. Save your dollar.

Sam.—You're right. It takes more moral backbone to wear it than to shave it off.

Moon Catchee.—No. The picture above the chapel door is not a work—it is a study.

Subscriber.—Inform us of the missing numbers. We will be pleased to forward them.

'93.—There are no collections lifted in chapel. You need not leave on that account.

A. Lum.—There *has* been talk. We think, however, the slanderers are silenced. See page 69.

R. A. Mer.—Not necessarily. The time of leaving depends upon what hour the old folks retire.

Snyd.—Economy requires that you occupy the same sofa, as in that case there'll be no apparent waist.

Democrat.—No. M. C. does not profess to be partisan. Yet, Porter's Constitutional History "serves our purpose."

Anxious Inquirer.—You are in error. There were no weapons drawn at the late joint meeting of the literary societies.

S. C. Airy.—The M. C. White Caps are not a permanent organization. They attend Physics examinations, and will die off.

Kutztown.—Class initiations are not necessarily fatal. In fact, they have of recent years been rather subdued. Nearly all your students survive.

Newman.—Appearances are deceptive. The large brick structure on Fourth St., beyond Linden, is not a part of M. C. It is a Fem. Sem. Our cousins go there.

SALT.

A winter's tale—an icicle.

E pluribus unum—the last flunk.

The successful miner is a hole-sold fellow.

To subscribe is human; to pay up is divine.

Some grocers' scales never learn the error of their weighs.

The dog-star—the bloodhound introduced in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There is an elasticity about a girl of eighteen springs that is charming.

There is but little poetry in a gas bill when the meter is out of order.

The Germans are a mathematical race; even the student songs are lager-rhythms.

"There's something behind this," as the lover remarked when the paternal boot lifted him off the front steps.

And now they have begun to inquire: "Is Love a Failure?" You bet it isn't! No, not by over forty girls!

An exchange says: "Nobody knows where the flies go to." Perhaps not; but we know where people tell them to go.

A poet anxiously asks: "O pallid brow, where has the spirit gone?" Don't ask the pallid brow. Inquire of the florid nose—it knows.

Somebody has invented a "waist attachment." It may be less 'armful than the old waist attachment, but it will never become half so popular.

An example of retributive justice has just come to our notice. A girl who recited "Beautiful Snow" was hit behind the ear with a large, solid ice-ball.

When a girl bounces out of a crowded stage, Wagner skirts, and bound to Parsifal the men do stare at her, she has Gotterdammerung carelessness if she slips and shows a Lohengrin stocking and the Niebelungen to it.

Sic transit jokia mundi.



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that is always well supplied with the delicacies of the season prepared in a superior style. Meals will be served promptly at all hours. There is a **LADIES' DINING ROOM** connected with it, which is handsomely decorated and fixed up, and finely furnished to meet the approbation of all.

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“LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE.”

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ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. EITINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. CHARLES RAUSCH, '90. WM. P. SACHS, '90.
THOS. L. RHOADS, '91. HENRY H. HOWER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

JOHN J. YINGLING, '90. ALFRED K. KECK, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

THE mere introduction which our retiring editors-in-chief so kindly gave us, does not make us wholly confident of our readers' sympathies. Just as in the daily intercourse with business-men and in social circles the ceremony of introduction only gives us permission to prove our worthiness of remaining with such a class and receiving its respect, so we at this initiatory step can only with diffidence hope for a favorable welcome among our readers. We feel that our acceptance depends absolutely on how we introduce ourselves; and that this introduction will not be completed before the expiration of our term.

In the first place we feel compelled to inform our readers that we never were of a

figurative turn of mind, nor do we now make any such pretensions. We always speak in plain homespun English. Yet we might salute or bob a courtesy to you in various ways; but why not say *we have begun* and beg your indulgence? Necessarily however, these words are of great significance to us. We feel it to be a venture, not so much for ourselves as for the journal, since it commits itself into our care.

We will always bear in mind that, among THE MUHLENBERG's aims, one of its highest and most important is to keep awake our Alumni's interest and love for their Alma Mater. It shall not merely be an exponent of our students' abilities, but it shall also be a medium for informing the Alumni of our progress, and for interesting them by the recital of our every-day experiences.

Knowing full well that we are tyros, we naturally have our apprehensions, and enter upon our work with some reluctance. Through the last editors-in-chief, Messrs. John W. Horine and George S. Kleckner, THE MUHLENBERG gained a position among college journals such as it never held before. But the difficulty to maintain it in its present condition, we easily recognize, and have serious doubts whether it can be done. Still, we hope to furnish whatever can be accomplished by untiring efforts. The “devil” we shall persistently resist; and the “Salt” shall never lose its savor. However, we make no positive predictions as to the latter. Criticism we must expect. But we feel thrice happy that our sanctum shields us from hearing the verdict of some thankless, ultra-critical cynic. We ask our readers' kind indulgence, and promise to do our part.

IN Vol. VI, No. 4, of THE MUHLENBERG, we find an editorial discussing a new method of conducting our journal. Even in earlier numbers the editors-in-chief show a vein of dissatisfaction on account of the present system of electing an editorial board, and the lack of that authority which ought to be granted to the chiefs. The present editors have deemed a change in our present system so necessary for the improvement of our journal, that they have concluded to call its readers' attention to the subject, and solicit advice and action in this direction.

What is the present state of affairs? Nominally, the journal is placed into the hands of six editors; and yet it may actually rest on the shoulders of a few. The constitutions of our Literary Societies define very vaguely the duties of sub-editors. Consequently in some cases the subs have as little or less interest in its welfare than a new-comer. Under the present system no useful organization can be effected; no one has authority to remove an unfaithful member, or require a particular amount or quality of work from him; and one editor-in-chief is hampered in his work by dependence on the other's consent. Besides, we have learned from former editors and from our own experience as subs, that frequently some persons are represented as members on the staff, although their names deserve no more recognition than a Prep's.

If then there is such an urgent need of a change in our present system, why has this change not yet been effected? Because, in the first place, its necessity has never been felt by the majority of students, but only by the editors-in-chief. Secondly, the editors-in-chief generally thought that if their predecessors could put up with these difficulties, they certainly could; and when once out of office they lacked sympathy for their successors. Thirdly, the subject was not agitated by others for fear that by so doing they might manifest some anxiety or slight expectation of getting on the staff at some future day.

No more important and practical subject

could be taken up for debate in our Literary Societies. By suggesting various plans, it might occupy their attention for several sessions. After they have once taken it into thoughtful consideration, ground will be broken for making a change. Should there be only one editor-in-chief? How can strong society-spirit be quelled at such an election? These and many other questions suggest themselves.

Besides directing the students' attention to this subject, we open our columns for discussion by the Faculty and Alumni. We are anxious to receive plans from all quarters. If others give advice, the students will soon begin to act. Every Alumnus recognizes what it means to have THE MUHLENBERG attain to a high standard. Give us your ideas, and we will effect a suitable change before another board is elected.

WITHIN the past few months a number of invitations for the service of our quondam Glee Club have been received, but not one of these kind requests was complied with. No longer do its strains fall in gentle cadences upon the ears of busy students.

Although we did lose a very able leader when the Class of '88 graduated, we should not be idle now. Our College still has enough men of sufficient talents to keep up a well organized body of singers. Let some one step forward and volunteer to spend a little time in beginning the work. Evidently the great difficulty lies in the fact that some students fail to act the part of men, when they see their services are no longer needed; by their persistent presence at meetings they interfere with the pleasurable part of a rehearsal. If the students would be willing to join a club merely on trial, we could soon have a body of select singers.

The pleasure afforded the friends of Muhlenberg and the mere satisfaction to the students themselves should offer inducement enough to reorganize a club. Repeated invitations show that our singing was appreciated; then why shall we not please those who always favor us?

MANY students, in querulous moods, have the habit of telling how hard they are pressed with work. In fact, insuperable difficulties do loom up before their view. They persuade themselves that their misty conceptions of severe tasks have a real existence. Consequently all they can do is to fret and be churlish.

Unfortunately these persons have never realized the difference between worry and work. Certainly we sometimes have very heavy tasks laid upon us. But if we are in a continual state of worry on account of them, do we not plainly show that we are unworthy of the name of student? At such moments it must needs be we have forgotten that self-evident maxim "*Ex nil nil fit.*" The worrying about a task on hand produces more fatigue than the actual work does. Staring idly at the subject merely disgusts a person and creates an ever increasing aversion to studies.

Though actual work does weary the mind, it is always followed by an indescribable complacency. If we know that we have come here to work, why should we not seek to be blessed with the fruits of labor, rather than worry till the eleventh hour? In order to avoid this undue worry and anxiety about our duties, the best way is to have a systematic method of studying. If we assign a certain time for preparing each lesson and go to work when the hour arrives, we will never need to be perplexed with the inquiry of how we will succeed. Work and do not worry.

ON Jan. 15, Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk delivered the second of a series of lectures given by the Senior Class. A large and appreciative audience welcomed him to his old home. The subject of his discourse was "Manners." By narrating some interesting occurrences in his own private life, he aptly led his audience to see how much of our comfort and success in life depends on good manners.

In reply to the question why we must accept an accustomed mode of manners, he

said they were the happy "hows" of life. In them are contained the first expressions of sympathy, kindness and love. They facilitate the business of human life. If we do what we please, we must go through life on foot; but if we, in some measure, do what others please, we can go by rail. Manners open almost every door for entrance into society. But just as they are a lever for opening that door, so they are also a powerful bar to exclude persons from society. Manners constitute a great power to keep fools and unfit characters at a distance. They are not varnish, but polish. To overwhelm a person with an exhaustive set of rules will never give him manners; they must be the true expressions of his heart. Laying paint on character is as ugly as laying paint on skin.

The speaker held the close attention of his audience for over an hour and a half. His language was polished and elegant. The lecture, in addition to the sober thoughts it contained, was enriched by a fund of anecdote; and was delivered with natural grace and ease. Thus far the Class of '89 seems to have fully satisfied the friends of Muhlenberg by its selection of lectures.

MUHLENBERG College justly prides herself in her eloquent son, Rev. Wm. H. Myers, '73, who delivered his excellent lecture on "The Halo and Shadow of the Marriage Altar" on Feb. 4. Space does not permit an extended notice of his discourse. Suffice it to say that he evinced the orator's magnetic power and made his entire lecture sparkle with fine thoughts.

To our students he says "Beware of the purely fashionable and front-window woman." Among the elements requisite to render married life happy, he noticed in particular: unity of purpose, mutual love and sympathy, contentment, mutual forbearance, love of domestic life and christian piety. Every one seemed pleased with this intellectual feast.



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

BY F. M. S., '87.

There are people who visit Philadelphia time and again and yet have never seen old Independence Hall. It is like going to Rome without seeing the Pope. Such people can tell you where you can shop to the best advantage, but nothing whatever about the places of great historical interest, for which this city is known over the whole world. No stranger, surely no American should fail to take the first opportunity to visit the old building in which so much of the early history of our country was created, and which is and by right ought to be, so dear to the hearts of every citizen, not only of Philadelphia, but of the whole United States.

Independence Hall, Carpenter's Hall, Christ Church and a few other buildings of less note, are all that remain of the times of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, Franklin and the host of others so intimately connected with the battle for independence. The State House is located on Chestnut Street and extends from Fifth to Sixth Streets. In its rear is an open square extending to Walnut Street, similar to the other breathing spaces in different parts of the city. It was on this square that the exercises of the Centennial Anniversary in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution, were held in Sept., 1887, and which we had the pleasure and privilege of witnessing. Here also were held numerous meetings in 1876, the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence, a greater year than which the State House perhaps never saw. The building must have been among the lagest, if not the largest, in the city in

its day, as it must have been the finest in appearance. It was most substantially built, for it stands to-day unchanged.

What a wonderful contrast between it and the surrounding buildings, the Ledger, Drexell and numerous buildings of banking institutions, recently erected in the latest and most artistic style of architecture. What a vast difference between the Hall of a century ago and the new City Hall of to-day at Broad and Market Streets into which the offices and courts will be moved from the old building in which they were located for so many years. These great changes and improvements are but an exponent of the prosperity of our country, which is due to the principles of freedom embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and which are carried out in our government. If the fathers of our country could return and see all these changes, we think they would first doubt their senses, and then being convinced of the facts, they would raise their hearts and voices in humble praise and thanksgiving to the Divine Providence, on whose protection they placed a firm reliance, when they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to support the Declaration which they signed.

Although we are not of an imaginative turn of mind, on a recent visit to gather facts for this article, we could not prevent our thoughts from running back and conceiving of how things were in the early years of the building, how the men, whom we now hold in such high honor, stood and talked or met and planned on the very floors and in the very rooms in which it was our pleasure to be, things which we are now fulfilling and the fruits of which we are now reaping.

The building was commenced in 1732, fifty years after the founding of the city by Penn. It is built of brick, two stories high and surmounted by a tower in which in 1876 a new bell was hung by a citizen to replace the old "Liberty Bell," which now

hangs in the corridor below. The new bell also has on it the words of Levit. 25 : 10, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." The old cracked bell is an heir-loom and one of the curiosities of the city. The hall in which Congress met contains the table and chairs used by Washington and others, and the portraits of members and individuals of note. The hall of curiosities and antiquities is of special interest to all strangers. Among the many other things contained in it is the old wooden yoke on which the Liberty Bell hung when it pealed forth, from the belfry overhead, on the memorable 4th of July, 1776.

The building was occupied by the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1736 to 1799, and by the Supreme Court from 1743 to 1775. The Congress of the Union met there from 1775 to 1781. A tablet on the west wall of the hallway, records the following: "The Union of the American Colonies, suggested by Benjamin Franklin at the Congress in Albany, in 1754, was fostered by Massachusetts in 1765, developed at Carpenter's Hall in 1774, in this building effected in 1776, and made more perfect Sept. 17th, 1787." Here it was, that that Union was effected that stands to-day and shall continue to stand as long as the spirit of liberty shall last; that Union which Washington, in his farewell address, considered "the main prop of our liberty" and in which the freedom of the people has been established, which was proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence in the ever-memorable words of Jefferson,—“that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

In this same State House, the Constitution of the United States of America was adopted in 1787 by a convention of delegates from the Thirteen Original States. That constitution was not ephemeral. It did not, nor was it only meant to secure the bless-

ings of liberty for its makers, but it has brought to us and will secure to our posterity those same blessings.

Knowing these things, how can any lover of his country neglect an opportunity of seeing the old place which was the scene of the founding of that nation which indeed was once in great danger of being disrupted, but which, in the words of Lincoln, shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Those Binding Silken Cords.

BY PROF. CHAS. C. BOYER, '85.

We sometimes wonder why one man is a more decisive character in his community than another. In school, at home and in communities at large there are always found men and women who are leaders, models, directors of the masses. Their words and ways readily diffuse themselves into the lives of those with whom they associate. There seems to be a secret and magnetic force that binds others to them like silken cords.

These men and women are not obtrusive, not forward, and yet we feel their presence, we reverence their personal force, and find them centres around which we crowd because we are drawn unconsciously or irresistibly toward them. Only he can be a successful teacher, a successful minister or statesman who has in his life current these central forces; and the world would be far happier if the men who do not find themselves possessed of these elements, withdrew from the arena of public or private instruction. We shall try to indicate several of the elements that bind, like silken cords, the mind and character of those whom we meet in our various life missions.

1. A MANLY PRESENCE.

There is something in the human face that stamps us as such and such characters. A restless, uncomfortable eye is often an in-

dication of lack of confidence. We meet such men with a shyness and awkwardness that soon grow into disgust. This presence though an outward something, is only the index of an inner presence that demands no respect.

On the other hand, we meet some men whose firm and steady eye unconsciously demands our attention, our interest. We grasp the hand of such men with something like a confession that we are in the presence of a man; and there is no mistake about it, either; for in a moment his own magnetic soul will thrill the hand he grasps and prove that there is something back of that manly presence.

2. A SPOTLESS LIFE.

But if such presence is only the outward expression of inward character, there must be a spotless life at the core. No man can long preserve a manly presence whose private life is not sacredly spotless. Sooner or later it will creep out into lines and frowns and mystic signs that tell the tale of a guilty soul. Such men must fail in their effort to mould the lives of others into anything like the grand model present in our great Master's life. Would that the stars and stripes in American schools ever waved over instructors whose purity of life shone out in a manly presence!

3. SELF-CONTROL.

One of the most potent forces in the moulding character of an instructor is his self-control. Confidence in the mien of a teacher or an associate inspires with relative confidence; confidence begets confidence. No man can hope to be successful in school or home government who can not control himself. Anger, prejudice and impatience must never seat themselves upon the throne of a teacher's life. The recognition of these often brands the teacher and the preacher with odium that poisons the very life-springs of conduct and repels those in his charge from him. We instinctively respect the man who has control of himself. Self-control is the silken cord that steadies from

a center outward all the lives of our fellow-men.

4. READING MOTIVES.

A great many men fail in their dealings with others because they can not guide their conduct by clear insight into the motives that move human hearts into action. The father that disregards the hopes and fears, the various manifestations of heart life in his child, will gain but little controlling influence over the manhood of his boy.

The teacher who fails to study and discover the likes and dislikes of his pupils, or who makes no account of the temperament and environments of the child's natural character, will not be remembered with a kindness and sympathy that reach anything like hero worship. That teacher, that lawyer, that preacher will be the more influential who has a keen insight into the human heart. It is often better to gain the affections of those whom we teach than to convince their intellect. It is not difficult to convince the reason when once the heart and love of a boy's life have been reached.

5. A GREAT SOUL.

No man has ever moved the world unless he possessed a great soul—a soul inspired with motives, sympathies and aims under which, as if under protective wings, the child, the school, the community found shelter and trust. How delightful, how inspiring it is to be in the presence and under the instruction of those whose soul is great enough to take in every pupil, every charge! Littleness, stinginess, cowardice, miserliness—all these are elements that can not be harbored by men who would lead or control the world.

6. THE SEEING EYE AND THE HEARING EAR.

How strange it is that eyes apparently open to what goes on round about, should nevertheless be stone blind! How strange it is that ears open to the thousand sounds set into vibration and adapted like a harp of thousand strings to thrill the receptive soul, should be barred, close barred when whispering, hissing shrieks of mischief and

trouble, like a howling din vibrate all through school, or home or state! The seeing eye and the hearing ear may often detect the small cloud-speck and the distant rumbling that presage a mighty storm. The eye of a strong personality will detect in the looks and movements of those about them items of warning that will often help an ounce of prevention to be better than a pound of cure.

The hearing ear will detect in the tones and words of associates items of intense vitality to the government or direction of the parties concerned. Our school rooms too often have overseers whose eyes are bedimmed with cataracts and whose ears are deafened with the noise of a false self-sufficiency and negligent sloth.

7. MOVEMENT, STEP AND MIEN.

Who does not notice how much of shaping, moulding power lies in movement, step and mien! Our gestures and turnings, indicative of the man within, are interpreted by the shrewd eyes that ever watch the teacher, the parent, the professional man. Even the child shapes his conduct and utters his words in accordance with his interpretation of our gait, or our mien. On the street or in the house, there is a significance attached to these matters which may well act as a caution in the reflection of those who would be masters, governors, leaders.

8. MAGNET TONES IN THE VOICE.

Perhaps no more decisive and controlling factor enters successful teaching and governing than a voice which can be toned by the varying, moving, swaying forces of the soul within. It is the power of giving just exact qualities to the human voice that make the orator so forcible and the actor so attractive. What shade of thought, what hue of feeling, what energy of will can not be couched in the tones of the human voice! It seems sometimes as if more depended on *how* we say a thing than on *what* we say. Kindness or cruelty, hatred or love, and a thousand forms of the affections and desires will ever betray themselves in the tone of our voice.

Power almost divine lies in the magnet force of tone, which like the magnet, draws all towards itself. Sometimes the weakest and dullest boy, the most forsaken and fallen man, can be rescued from the mire into which human souls will fall if only a voice can touch the heart. Elocution guided by head and heart will help the teacher's mission, will hold the manhood and womanhood of our times with silken cords that all the closer bind when God may tune the voice.

9. THAT MAN IS MY FRIEND.

In the turmoil and tumult of life's duty or its anxiety, who would not take courage on perceiving that some one was a friend indeed? The friend I am speaking of is not a man who always tries to tell you all he plans for you, but one whose genial eyes and hearty hand-shake make you feel that though your work is hard and toilsome, though your duty is somewhat irksome or your wishes differently inclined, and though you may fail in your aims, you are not alone.

How fondly we dwell in thought upon the virtues of the teachers and friends whom we found to be our friends in early years! How well we remember the crises in which their kindly interest or a word of encouragement, directed our lives into nobler currents or raised our hopes to look upon life and its missions with a fonder, steadier gaze! We almost worship them,—we wish, though they are dead, to look again into their face and feel the firm grasp of their hand. Men who can thus impress us are moulding forces that make up half our life.

Such a man was the deceased Rev. I. N. S. Erb, '70. To know him was to feel him; to feel him was to know that you dealt with a manly, inspiring friend. We deeply mourn his departure and fondly hope that many of Muhlenberg's boys may be just as brave and true.

10. ENERGY, INDIVIDUALITY, A LIVING SOUL.

He who would govern well and teach well should ever strive to win into his muscles

and nerves, into the very fibres of his being an energy that is restive and pushing, that can not sleep without something pure and noble, that touches the life springs of humanity and drives the nail on the head.

Individuality, the mark of an original being, the stamp of power, and the Bismarck of the universe, must be written all over the life of the man who hopes to make lasting impressions upon this world. Give us a man who stands forth as an individual, clear-cut and clearly defined, a man not swayed by every wind that blows in his social environments, a man not discouraged when adverse criticism is made to gnaw at his life-work, a man whose thoughts and feelings and determined activity burn themselves into the conscious life of all whom he touches.

Muhlenberg will best prove her Alma Mater's power when her boys stand upon this high level in the communities they may represent. We are often made to believe that dead men walk our earth. A living soul in the place and position of some of the skeleton frames that haunt our educated world would touch our institutions, our churches, our homes, our communities with an electric touch that would call forth scintillating sparks to light up a slumbering world.

In our time, with our advantages, it is a downright shame to bear with the slow moving, the motionless gait that characterizes some of our communities. A little more life at the cores of our communities would in a short time remove the wails and the complaints of our rising manhood and womanhood. The Lutheran church would in that case build up female seminaries that would place her on a level with her sister churches; and institutions that would be the pride of our stars and stripes. We long to see the day fast coming when our rank will be recognized by the foremost movements in society.

Conservatism is a good thing, but when it becomes moth-eaten and wormy it is time

to do something better than idle gazing at the moving columns in our front. Muhlenberg could, by this time, have twenty-five professors and a thousand students, if the men and women in our Lutheran communities helped along the energetic life of the professors and President in our good old Alma Mater. It is mean to simply find fault and propose no remedy; but who does not see that there are columns ahead of us which will cut us off from the march, unless, with living soul, we grasp more firmly those silken cords that draw even our Lutheran institutions into the ranks of a moving continent.

THE CAUSES OF OUR NATION'S GREATNESS.

BY EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.

When the independence of our country was declared in 1776, there were about eight hundred thousand square miles, and about three million of people included within her domain. Now her area is four million square miles, and her population sixty millions of people. Thus in the one hundred and thirteen years of her existence she has increased in area four-fold, and in population twenty-fold. She may be compared to a tree which has grown from a mere twig to be one of the mightiest trees of the forest. What has been the cause of this marvellous growth? We answer,—there is not one cause alone, but there are many.

The first of these, and one of great importance in determining any nation's greatness, is our geographical situation with regard to temperature and commercial advantages. Her situation is favorable to the advancement of our country both in commerce and in healthfulness. Being bounded by two oceans, with excellent harbors, and crossed by mighty rivers, which serve as channels for importing and exporting goods, she has in this way become one of the richest and most powerful nations of the globe. Her climate is also a very important factor,

since it serves to make her people industrious and intelligent,—two qualities which largely make a nation great. Within her domain may be found almost all the different degrees of temperature, from the mild winters of Florida and Texas to the frigid ones of Alaska. Thus her climate differs greatly from that of most nations, being congenial not only to one nationality, but to the inhabitants of India and Africa as well as of Greenland and Lapland.

As important as are these features, there are others of equal prominence. Among them we would mention our natural resources with regard to mining and agriculture. These two occupations have become the main-stays of our country. With her immense beds of coal, iron, silver, etc., in her mountains, and her thousands, yea, millions of acres of agricultural land, she can compete successfully with any of the great European powers. In almost every valley may be seen the smoke of furnaces and factories, which could not exist, were it not for the almost inexhaustible supply of minerals. But, we must not underestimate agriculture, as all our people must depend on it either directly or indirectly for their food. Consequently, agriculture is the source of all prosperity, and if it be neglected our nation must suffer.

Another and scarcely less important cause is the developing of all these interests by means of proper protection and restriction. With all the advantages which our nation possesses, she could never have arisen to her present position among the nations of the world, if her markets were not protected against the competition of foreign nations. Of what import would her hidden treasures be, if we could not find any use for them either at home or abroad? Certainly none. Therefore, early in our history, the first protective law was passed, compelling other nations to pay a certain duty upon all materials imported, which we were able to manufacture. That this has been one of the main causes of our nation's

greatness, the progress of the country from the time of its imposition is sufficient evidence.

If this law were repealed, our industries would receive a blow from which they could scarcely ever recover. By this law, all parts of our country are benefited,—the farmer finds a better market for his produce; and the merchant realizes more for his investment in consequence of the greater ability of all classes to buy.

As important as are the financial and commercial qualities in making our nation rank among the foremost of the world, another, and the most prominent factor, is the christian training and the exercise of religious freedom among our people. If we would continue to hold the power and influence we do at present, we must educate and christianize the young, for this is the only true safeguard of the state. When we have at the head of our government pure, christian and educated men, we can feel sure of our advancement and safety.

Thus our nation's greatness consists not in one thing alone, but in many; like a great and complicated machine, which requires many different parts to make it useful. May its greatness continually increase and may we ever bear in mind that "we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power."

TALENT.

Disappointed men, who think that they have talents, and who hint that their talents have not been properly rewarded, usually finish their career by writing their own history; but in detailing their *misfortunes*, they only let us into the secret of their *mistakes*; and, in accusing their patrons of blindness, make it appear that they ought rather to have accused them of sagacity; since it would seem that they saw too much, rather than too little; namely, that second-rate performances were too often made the foundation for first-rate pretensions.—*Ex.*



—The *University Mirror* from Bucknell University has changed its printer, and comes out in excellent style.

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—The *Hesperian*, a semi-monthly issued from the University of Nebraska, is a splendid journal, and contains, according to our idea, enough matter on eight pages to fill twice that number.

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—The *Free Lance* is so very suggestive in name that we are reluctant to take it up. We shall certainly try not to give offence to such a formidably sounding organ. We are glad, therefore, to express our entire appreciation of the journal. The matter is all interesting and some is *very good*; but it would perhaps be more satisfactory to know the source of some of the articles,—the beautiful description of "The Old Willow," for instance.

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—The January number of the *Geneva Cabinet* contains a great amount of excellent matter. "The Novel; Should We Read It," is an able production and contains much truth. The '91 man deserves some credit for his "Julius Caesar." We heartily second the sentiments in regard to "recent revelations" made by the *New York Voice*. On the whole the *Cabinet* strikes us favorably with one exception. Either the proof-reader was somewhat sleepy, or the printer was extremely careless.

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—The *Nassau Literary Magazine* of Princeton College is decidedly the most literary of all our exchanges. We read over it with the same relish as we would any first-class novel. It is not only highly entertaining but

contains sound truth. For our own students we quote the following: "Small colleges are often the largest in their results. A comparison of college catalogues will reveal the fact that a greater proportion of graduates of small colleges achieve distinction in after life. The reason is obvious. It is the quiet, earnest personal contact of the professor with his pupils that produces these large results."

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—The *College Message* of Saint Vincent's College, Mo., contains among other interesting matter an article on "Robert Elsmere" of which we quote the following: "For many years no novel has created such widespread interest. Robert Elsmere is the chief character in the work. The character of Catharine Elsmere, however, is the masterpiece of the work. The chief charm of Elsmere to the novel-reading public of the day is undoubtedly its novelty; and, although much superior to the ordinary novel, it will quickly follow its brethren to a common grave. Robert Elsmere, as a novel for the amusement of the wearied mind, is a decided success; as a religious and logical document it is a miserable failure."

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—The *Thielsenian* pleases us by its neat appearance both on the outside and within. Its literary articles are instructive and agreeable. We are glad to notice that the authors are not too modest to attach their names to their productions. Among its praiseworthy articles is one entitled, "What's the Use of All This?" which we particularly admire. It is a strong plea for a more extensive cultivation of musical culture in our institutions of learning. "It is a deplorable fact that the masses do not appreciate the influence of music. * * Educated persons even do not regard it as an art but simply as an amusement. Luther had no respect for a teacher who knew nothing of the art. If Luther who did the work of many men in other branches, found time to diligently cultivate music, how can we neglect it?"

OUR ALUMNI.

- '71. Rev. Oliver P. Smith, Trappe, Pa., has received a call from the Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown, Pa., the last charge of Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D.
- '72. OUR SECOND COLLEGE PRESIDENT.—On Monday evening, Feb. 4th, Rev. William A. Beates, A. M., was inaugurated as the head of Thiel College, Greenville, Pa. We wish him the abundant success which we know his efforts and ability deserve.
- '72. Rev. Prof. J. George Schaidt, our first college president, is at the head of North Carolina College, at Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
- '73. On December 6th, Rev. D. Luther Roth was installed pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Albany, N. Y.
- '73. Rev. A. P. Pflueger, Turbotville, Pa., has received a call from the Chestnut Hill charge in Carbon and Monroe Counties, Pa.
- '74. Rev. James L. Becker is pastor of the Lansdale charge, Montgomery Co., Pa., and Secretary of the First District Conference.
- '78. The January number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* contains an article on "The Education of the American Negroes" by Rev. C. L. Fry, Lancaster, Pa. It is a strong and well-written plea for the colored man.
- '78. From the *Indicator* we learn that Rev. Frederick W. Kohler, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, has reorganized a Young People's Society for church work.
- '80. The Toledo Mission, under the care of Rev. J. F. Beates, is in a very prosperous condition. They had a very pleasant Christmas festival, the church was packed, and the program nicely rendered. The Sunday-school was never as large as at present, and all feel much encouraged.—*The Indicator*.
- '80. ANOTHER CHURCH FIGHT.—Rev. S. B. Stupp, who graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1880, and is now pastor of St.

John's Lutheran Church at Phoenixville, knows what it is to have his congregation not dwell together in peace. His fold is hopelessly torn asunder. The trouble culminated yesterday in the establishment by one of the factions of an independent Sunday-school, and in connection with it, say the promoters of the plan, an independent parish will soon be reared.

The trouble in St. John's dates back for many years, and was really at bottom a fight between the English and German elements in the congregation. Before the present pastor came Rev. Mr. Gearhart was in charge, and for a long time a party of the worshippers fought against him for what they called his subservience to the English. Last summer he resigned, and the question of choosing a successor came up. After considerable balloting and discussion the call was extended to Rev. S. B. Stupp, although a fair minority opposed his name. It was now the German element that secured a pastor to its choice, and forthwith the opposition party became dissatisfied. During all this time service was conducted on alternate Sundays in German and English, and the Sunday-school too, was carried on in two languages.

The first plan of the anti-German party was to bring about a formal division, of the church and its property. But with only a minority they found this impossible. Then a change of tactics was adopted, and on Monday night last Charles Brooks, a member of the congregation, with his abettors, secured the keys of the church and removed therefrom the furniture and library of the English school. It was done before any of the enemy knew of the plot, and all was lodged secure in a club-house near by. Immediately after the move was discovered constables were set to watch the resting place of the Sunday-school furniture, and on Saturday it was taken to Temperance Hall, where school was held yesterday. About sixty

scholars attended. At the same time there were German and English Sunday-schools at St. John's, which were also well attended.—*Chronicle and News*.

- '81. We beg leave to correct a statement made in the last issue. Rev. Joseph W. Mayne, Catasauqua, Pa., was the recipient of a handsome gold watch. It was Rev. Elias A. Yehl who was the fortunate man to get a sleigh and harness without any intimations whatever of snow.
- '82. In the last number of THE MUHLENBERG we by some oversight put Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, Womelsdorf, Pa., into the wrong class. He wishes it directly understood that he belonged to the immortal class of '82. We gladly make this correction.
- '82. Rev. Lewis J. Bickel is doing excellent work in Reading, Pa., as pastor of the three chapels of Rev. Dr. Fry's congregation.
- '82. Rev. Jacob W. Lazarus, Centreville, Pa., was lately surprised by his congregation. What we cannot understand is, who is to use the flour the faithful members of his flock brought him. "Wanted—A Baker."
- '82. In the catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania we see the name of Prof. Samuel Christian Schmucker, A. B., B. S., (Muhlenberg) enrolled in the post-graduate course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- '82. Rev. Andrew J. Heissler is now pastor in the Millville Parish, N. J.
- '83. Rev. William A. Sadtler was lately installed pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Wilmington, Delaware.
- '84. Rev. Oscar E. Pflueger and wife, Beavertown, Pa., made a short stay in Allentown, and met a number of the students at "Eli Perkins'" lecture.
- '84. The *Workman* of Dec. 13th, contained an excellent article on "Workers in the Sunday-school," by Rev. William J. Finck.
- '84. Recently St. John's E. L. Church, at Feltzen South, Nova Scotia, in the charge of Rev. G. M. Scheidy, was consecrated. It is a pretty little church, and reflects credit on pastor and people. Steps have also been taken for the purpose of building a new church at Rose Bay, where Pastor Scheidy resides.—*The Indicator*.
- '84. Rev. James J. Reitz is now pastor of the charge at Cherryville, Pa.
- '84. Rev. Hiram J. Kuder is the popular new pastor at Ellerton, Ohio.
- '84. Rev. C. Ernest Wagner occasionally assists his father, Rev. Dr. S. G. Wagner, in St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa.
- '85. Rev. Frank F. Fry is becoming popular as the assistant to Rev. Joseph Seiss, D. D., Philadelphia.
- '85. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., is professor of Mental Science and English Literature at the Kutztown Normal School. He has lately published a "Conspectus of Haven's Elementary Psychology," which students of that work will find a very useful outline for purposes of review. We have examined it and believe that it fully serves the purpose for which it was written.
- '86. Elmer P. Kohler assists his father in the milling business at Egypt, Pa. He says it is a "grinding" sort of business for a college-graduate.
- '86. From the *Reading Times and Dispatch* we learn that Samuel N. Potteiger, Esq., has his finely furnished office in Judge Hagenman's new building on Court street, below Sixth. We wish him lots of success.
- '86. Edwin F. Kever and Ernest T. Kretschmann, students at the Philadelphia Seminary, also appear in the catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania as special students.
- '87. John W. Richards gave the boys a friendly call while on his way to Hazleton, where he preached last Sunday.



- In
- Pace
- Requiescant
- Horine et Kleckner.
- Who has not been skating?
- Several men are on the sick-list.
- '91 has decided to have a class supper.

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- Seniors and Sophomores never object to a professor's absence.

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- A certain Freshman declares foreigners are neutralized too soon after their arrival.

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- What important business made the Freshmen call a class-meeting on Sunday?

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- The Juniors can purchase productions for the contest at from \$3.00 to \$25.00. Call at the office.

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- What Prep has decided to take the south side of Hamilton Street when on his way to dinner?

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- The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the Chapel on Jan. 22, was largely attended.

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- A number of students are attending the winter sociables, and report a very pleasant time with Allentown society.

* * *

- St. John's Lutheran Church was reconsecrated on Sunday, Jan. 27, the Rev. Dr. Laird occupying the pulpit in the morning and Dr. Hill, its former pastor, in the evening.

—We have it from good authority. The Freshman Class has this motto: "Ex nihil nihil fit." "Out of nothing comes nothing." We withhold remarks.

* * *

—The Euterpean Literary Society recently elected the following officers; President, George S. Kleckner; Vice President, S. Ulrich; Secretary, C. C. Snyder; Treasurer, J. F. Dieter; Correspondent, E. B. Lewis; Editor of the Budget, I. E. Seidle; Critics, H. F. J. Seneker, W. W. Kistler; Chaplain, W. P. Sachs.

* * *

—At the monthly meeting of the Missionary Society an article on "Jewish Mission Statistics and Work" was read by H. F. J. Seneker, and one on "Jewish Institutes of Germany" by J. B. Heil. These were followed by an interesting lecture on "The Jews of Palestine," given by our Vice President, Dr. Wackernagel.

* * *

—The following is the result of the election held by the Sophronian Literary Society: President, John Raker; Vice President, I. B. Kurtz; Clerk, T. L. Rhoads; Correspondent, Doerr; Treasurer, Brown; Librarian, J. Saeger; Ass. Librarian, H. D. Spaeth; Critics, J. W. Horine, S. R. Weaver; Editor, F. C. White; Chaplain, J. B. Werner.

* * *

—One of the features of last week in the line of amusements was the Entertainment which the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church gave in Music Hall. Quite a number of our students took part in it and performed very creditably. H. S. Snyder sang a solo, and was encored. Snyder, Brown, Leopold and Rhoads constituted the male voices in a mixed octette, and a number of others performed in tableaux and Jarley's Wax Works, which were well received. Occasions like this tend to bring out the true merit of a person and are always welcomed by the boys. The Entertainment was a success in every respect.

PERSONALS.**FACULTY.**

* The executive committee of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland convened at Philadelphia on Jan. 12, with Dr. T. L. Seip as chairman.

* * *

* Prof. E. Dieter of the Preparatory Department and his brother Jacob, '90, were called home to attend the funeral of their mother. Accept our sympathies, gentlemen.

* * *

* On the evening of Feb. 8, President Theo. L. Seip, D. D., and Treas. Rev. C. J. Cooper attended the annual banquet of the Martin Luther Society, held at New York, as guests of Hon. J. A. Geisenhainer.

STUDENTS.

* Kleckner's serious soliloquy: "To raise, or not to razor."

* * *

* Jakey Strauss, '90, says he don't believe in the "Nights of Labors."

* * *

* Ritter, '90, lately took his usual trip home to see his cousin? Are the invitations out yet Irwin?

* * *

* Horine, '89, in Astronomy, to Prof.: "Was the last eclipse partial, or impartial?" John is a Senior.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, who was taken seriously ill shortly after the beginning of this term is still confined to his home.

* * *

* Does Butz, '91, contemplate becoming a nurse, or why does he receive so many letters from Bellevue Hospital?

* * *

* Where were Shimer's thoughts, when he told the Prof. a person that commits a double theft was a "bigamist?"

* * *

* According to Beysher, '92, Solomon married Pharoah. Beysher admits that he always thought Solomon was a woman.

* Butz, '92, who was compelled to leave college on account of sickness has returned to the fostering arms of his Alma Mater.

* * *

* Shaeffer, '90, has declined to speak on Junior Day. He says he is not in need of the money, and he does not enjoy speaking for glory.

* * *

* Yost, '90, has again taken up quarters at Castle Muhlenberg, and signified his intention of competing with Father Time for the sheepskin.

* * *

* Brown, '91, spent Sunday, Feb. 3, in company with his best girl, who was visiting him and his studious apartments. The day is not yet set.

* * *

* Bieber, '91, says that greater men than he may have lived, but he don't believe it. "Poor, unsophisticated youth, there's much for you to learn."

* * *

* "When shall we three meet again?" are the parting words, when Wise, '92, Herrmann, '90, and Soleliac, '92, leave their shanty on Fourth Street.

* * *

* Horine, '89, having bade "adieu" to the public as editor of THE MUHLENBERG, thinks of offering his talent to the *Reading Eagle*, where he says, there is more chance to "spread."

* * *

* Neiffer, '92, is a fatalist. Fate has decided that he must go skating with a certain fair one every Friday afternoon; so of course it is not his fault if he does not turn up in recitation at that time.

* * *

* Kistler and Seneker, both '91, are on the war-path. When Kistler remarked that monkeys belonged to the highest order of Vertebrates, and Seneker told him he was conceited, a deep chasm formed between these two gentlemen. Kistler swears vengeance.

* Weaver, '90, has returned from a week's visit to his home in Blue Ball, Lancaster Co. He says he found riding so beneficial, that he was in the saddle most of the time. Others would ascribe this to force of habit.

* * *

* Kleckner, '90, since his successful career on THE MUHLENBERG has come to a close has been offered a position, as "Spring Poet Expurgator" of the *Hosensack Times*, but he has not yet fully made up his mind to accept.

* * *

* The class in astronomy have organized a club, styling themselves the "Star Gazers." Grahn, '89, manipulates the telescope. From what we are able to learn of the matter, the instrument is used more frequently in gazing at Mundane Stars from the window of Room 80, than in seeking celestial globes.

* * *

* Prof. to Freshman Class in Bible History:—Mark well, gentlemen, that the dance of David before the Ark of the Covenant is not to be confused with the dancing seen at a modern ball." "Something like the 'Heel and Toe'" suggests an innocent lamb from the rear. Freshmen always can elucidate a subject.

* * *

* It will perhaps be no surprise to many of our students that Trafford, '92, has received an offer to sing with the American Opera Company. We have all had ample occasion to become acquainted with Trafford's truly wonderful voice, and are sure that he would make a great success on the stage, though we would miss (?) him from chapel very much.

* * *

* The Freshmen are getting along "very nicely." They have organized a dissecting club in Zoology, with the following officers: Dissector of Dogs, Stetler; Dissector of Cats, Bernheim; Mixer of Poisons, Neff; Burier of Remains, Kistler. Doerr has been appointed seller of bones and skins for defraying the expenses of the class,—probably to furnish funds for a sleigh-ride (?).

OTHER COLLEGES.

Rutgers has had an anonymous gift of \$25,000.

Pao Yun, President of Pekin College, is translating Shakespeare into Chinese.

A prize of \$100 is offered for a new college song at the Boston School of Technology.

Cornell's Freshman class of 414 is the largest that ever entered an American University.

The rumor that the Hon. Mr. Phelps has been called to the Presidency of Columbia has been denied.

Johns Hopkins is endeavoring to raise \$100,000 to tide over its difficulties until the value of B. & O. stock rises.

A Princeton Sophomore has devised an absolutely perpetual calendar, which is very highly spoken of, and has been copyrighted.

President-elect Harrison will be a guest of President Patton, at Princeton, on the 27th of April. Just one century before this date President Washington was the guest of President Witherspoon at Princeton.

Cornell Freshmen, who have startled the college by a vote of 175 to 25 against wine at their class supper, have followed it up, with the approval of the President of the University, by including the ladies of the class in the invitations.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College, it was determined to create a chair of physical culture, with Dr George A. Stanley, of Easton, as professor. The old Linnean building will be transferred into a gymnasium, filled with all the modern improvements.

The site of Delphi, the seat of the famous oracle, is for sale, and steps are being taken by Prof. C. E. Norton, of Harvard, to raise the necessary funds (\$80,000) for its purchase. The honor of the excavations made will rest with America, but the antiquities discovered are to belong to the Grecian Government.

WAIFS!**Our Reporter on the Spot.**

BY PEREGRINE JONES.

In all the papers of to-day,
 No matter what they've got,
 You'll find this phrase,—“Direct,” they say,
 “From our reporter on the spot.”

Affairs may chance on land or sea,
 Yea, down in Sheol or where not,
 The smallest papers always have—
 “From our reporter on the spot.”

The man of England, China, France,
 Or Afric, down to Hottentot,
 And even Greenland stands a chance
 With “our reporter on the spot.”

The present, past, and future's known;
 All secrets too, to very jot,
 Then through the papers they are “blown”
 By “our reporter on the spot.”

Provoking 'tis, when papers announce
 To one with whom you'd tie a knot,
 That lots of girls gave you the bounce
 Through their “reporter on the spot.”

Jenny.

BY E. FAUVETTE.

Talk not to me of charming maids,
 You, who have never seen my Jenny.
 Some may compete with her, I own,
 But to outrival her—not any.

Feet, instep arched; hands, rosy palmed;
 Bearing so dignified, yet simple,
 Nose, small, tip-tilted, not too much,
 Firm, rounded chin, delicious dimple.

Cream-satin skin, brow low but broad,
 With willful curls all twined about it,
 Hair of the richest auburn shade,
 Some might call red, but sooth, I doubt it!

Eyes velvet-brown, long silken lashed,
 Full rosy mouth, who could resist it?
 June's opening buds are not more sweet,
 You'd say so too, an' you had—kiss'd it!

SALT.

Foul air—the song of a bird.
 Up in arms—the gunsmith trade.
 Lead astray—a counterfeit dollar.
 “On the ribs”—an umbrella cover.
 A backward Spring—a somersault.
 The leading nine of the year—188“9.”
 A full hand—four fingers and a thumb.
 Overdoing the thing—roofing the house.
 The widow's might—her past experience.
 It is the milkman who ought to be cre-
 mated.

Pictures of cats should always be drawn
 in purr-spective.

After man came woman, and she has been
 after him ever since.

A sound opinion—Supreme Court decis-
 ion in the telephone case.

Bad habits are like warts—they grow on
 us. A souvenir goes with this.

The eyes are the windows of the soul, but
 most of us have pains elsewhere.

Liquor works much evil, which accounts
 for the dealers wanting to rectify it.

A lover's embrace may be likened unto a
 tree when it merges into a sigh-press.

The leap year girl who got left is saddest
 when she sings, “Four, four, four years
 more!”

Extremes—the boot-jack and apple-jack.
 The former goes to the feet and the latter to
 the head.

When we know that glass is transparent
 it is hard to believe there is such a thing as
 a window blind.

The students at Cornell University have
 all been vaccinated, and they may now be
 relied upon to come up to the scratch.

Country Beau.—“Can I see you home?”
 City Maiden.—“Certainly. You wait here
 until I get there, and then walk past the
 house. I will be at the window.”



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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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The Muhlenberg.

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ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. EITINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. CHARLES RAUSCH, '90. WILL P. SACHS, '90.
THOS. L. RHOADS, '91. HENRY H. HOWER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

JOHN H. RAKER, '89. EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

OWING to the resignation of our former Business Managers, Messrs. John H. Raker, '89, and Evan B. Lewis, '90, were elected for the remainder of the term. The editors wish them all possible success in the difficult work entrusted to them, and beg each student to lend his helping hand without waiting for solicitations.

ON Feb. 15, the students and friends of College were splendidly entertained by Dr. M. E. Scheibner in his lecture on "Russia and Her People." Opening with a brief reference to that country's sympathy with us in our late war, the lecturer refreshed our memories by touching the salient points of Russia's history. The Russians

have very peculiar customs, probably the most striking of which is that immediately after the ceremony a game of whist is played. Easter, the greatest festival of the church-year, is a time of merry making and general rejoicing. Their salutation on that day is "Christ is risen" with the response "Indeed He is risen." On that occasion the Czar kisses all his subjects by proxy. Their academies and universities, he says, are among the foremost in the world. Serfdom, nihilism, and the treatment of convicts were discussed at some length. Dr. Scheibner has a very pleasing voice, and though a foreigner uses choice English.

THE last of the lectures under the auspices of the Senior Class was given by Prof. Wm. J. Mann, D. D., LL. D., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19. His subject was "The North American Continent and the Union." The lecture was so brilliant and scholarly, and replete with such forcible and convincing facts that modesty bids us forbear saying anything about it. But to sum up he demonstrated how Nature herself under Providence points to the Union, where it is and as it is. All the natural features point in the direction of one great body politic, just as things are. Our mountain chains, river and lake systems are found where they can do most good and least harm.

The lecture course given by the Class of '89 will ever be remembered as a grand success, not only from a financial point of view but also in satisfying the patrons of the course. And the Seniors would here take occasion to express their hearty thanks to the students and friends of Muhlenberg for the support received.

IN reply to our solicitations for advice and directions as to how THE MUHLENBERG might be best conducted we have received the following letters :

Respected Editors :

At your request I take the boldness of expressing my opinion on the perplexing question of the editorship of our College Journal. In my own experience on that staff I do not recall a single incident of disagreement with my associate. But, though the "Peace" of our "Cosanctum" was never disturbed, I could but feel reluctant in speaking my whole mind, for fear that I might be taking too much liberty. With the most harmonious co-workers at the head there must, from the nature of the case, always be a backwardness that will be detrimental to the standard of the paper. What troubles, disagreements of "two-headed chieftainship" has wrought, let others recount.

The election of a single head presents both a favorable side and its opposite. College Journals, conducted wholly by students, are as a rule radical and extreme. This may seem harsh, but the truth must be looked in the face. Two editors jointly and severally responsible are a check on each other on the one hand, but this condition gives loopholes of escape—"because the other fellow did it." Could one conservative, morally substantial, intellectually sound editor be there instead of two fresh-yoked ones, would, in my estimation, be a decided improvement. He would then be the responsible head and centralizing factor.

Two editors have in actual work four hands, four eyes and two brains. One, however predominant in the scale of intellectual ability, only a fraction of that. Let the subs strike and the brains at the head must do the work and no help for it, if it is to be done at all, as the present chiefs may well remember when the writer of this and they stood in those relations. You may say, compel them by a stricter constitution! You have a great deal more constitution now than can ever be enforced. And of what use is your clause for enforcing duties of the Journal staff when the matter seems virtually ignored by the College Faculty? Unless you have their co-operation, it would be worse than useless to undertake any discipline. Now I hardly think, that should a case of neglect of MUHLENBERG duties come up for discipline, the Faculty would at once proceed with it as if it were scheduled college work.

Again, as long as the intense rivalry between the sister societies exists—and that seems to have been the aim for the purpose of stimulant—alternate election alone could be possible; for even if taken outside of the literary bodies now existing, an election independent of that would be a source of endless antagonism. Though even this might not present a serious objection, as there are always some in either society to carry on such a gigantic undertaking.

Either an enforceable discipline or salary might ensure good work on the staff, but make no more unenforceable constitution. If no plan present any plausible and harmonious working order, then drop the whole matter. With all the hoast and noise of our College Journals they could be easily dispensed with without serious loss of reputation to the institution they endeavor to represent. The benefit of editing the paper or publishing articles in its columns is to the very few; its harmonizing and uniting influences are a matter of fairy land; its attainment of a reputation for the institution perhaps rather negative, and it may without much contradiction be said that a College Journal has never gained nor retained a single student for its institution.

Let us then have *one* editor-in-chief with a well organized corps of workers, founded on a sure basis and a feasible plan for *carrying it out*. If that is impossible then drop the whole matter. I for my part shall think just as highly of my Alma Mater even without such an important factor as a College Paper.

Respectfully,
G. G., '88.

We are thankful that the ex-editor has expressed himself so freely. The following letter contains a plan which we believe to be feasible and deserving of the students' thoughtful consideration.

To the Editors of the MUHLENBERG :

The question whether the welfare of THE MUHLENBERG should be intrusted to but *one* man, instead of *two*, as Editor-in-chief, can not be answered by a simple negation or affirmation. A college paper like THE MUHLENBERG is a medium by which the students can interchange ideas, raise the standard of the institution which it represents, as well as be an instrument of pleasant communion with sister institutions. The students can both make known their wants and give expression to their feelings of satisfaction.

The only question remaining is, how can all these circumstances most successfully and most satisfactorily be made? The editors-in-chief are always taken out of the Senior class,—just the very men who mostly feel the need of their time. But they are elected, and then they try to make the best of it, partly sacrificing their studies and partly neglecting THE MUHLENBERG. No man goes to college for the sake of becoming editor of its paper; but to make the best possible use of his time and finally to come out well prepared for his subsequent duties in life. He is never asked, "Were you editor of the college paper?" but his ability is often questioned and hence the need of time well utilized.

This might suggest, that for the best of both student and paper, *one* editor-in-chief could be elected from the *Alumni*, for whose aid a staff of six, as at present, might be elected from among the students. In this way the whole burden of scheming, of soliciting literary matter

and of reading proof would be taken off the Seniors' shoulders; which would be quite a relief, as every one knows who ever filled that position. The paper would not then be thrown into new hands after every five editions, which doubtless would raise the standard of the paper. This does not reflect upon the present nor any past staff, because all will admit that none of us ever paid THE MUHLENBERG the attention it deserves. This plan would not take any power out of the hands of the students. They could prepare their Locals, Personals, Exchanges and even short Editorials any time they pleased, hand it over to the chief editor and see it appear in the desired columns.

To elect but *one* editor-in-chief among the students themselves does not seem advisable at all. That would only accumulate the burden, now borne by two men, on one, whose time is as valuable as that of any body else, even if some one should suggest to pay him. Besides, there would then be a continual contention between the two Literary Societies, as to which one should elect the editor-in-chief. To say that the Societies take their turns in this matter is a beautiful theory, but try it and you will find that the practice is not so aesthetic.

To have an Alumnus as editor-in-chief may seem very impracticable to some, but whoever considers this subject more fully than I am able to express in this short letter will agree that it is the best that can be done, it a change is to be made from the present system. I verily believe that under the plan suggested THE MUHLENBERG would not lose its design nor its usefulness, in any way. The students could write almost as before and leave the burden of proof reading, etc., with the Alumnus. And more than all, THE MUHLENBERG would be on a more stable foundation.

With best wishes,

JAMES F. LAMBERT, '88.

Through private communications from former chiefs we have received positive confirmation of our opinion that there should be but one chief. For one man's view we are referred to an editorial in Vol. V, No. 8. Now let the students consider the matter carefully and then act.

ON Friday evening, Feb. 15, the Open Meeting of the Sophronian Literary Society was held in Music Hall. We take the liberty of clipping the following comments from the *Daily City Item*:

"A bower of beauty was unfolded from the stage of Music Hall last evening before one of the largest audiences of the season. It was the occasion of the open meeting of the Sophronian Literary Society of Muhlen-

berg College, to which the public had been invited. The result was that over 1600 people gathered in and almost completely filled Music Hall, and a noticeable feature of the audience was that three-quarters consisted of ladies. The stage was lavishly and beautifully decorated with choice specimens of flora from Mr. Ellsworth's nursery. The palace scene was set, in which the banks of plants and flowers made a beautiful appearance.

The program, which followed, was interesting and entertaining throughout, and judging from the favorable comments and the liberal applause, the different literary and musical numbers were properly enjoyed. The Budget, which ended the entertainment, was spicy and pungent. The instrumental music was by Prof. Ruhe's Orchestra. The entertainment was a success, a big success. It attracted and pleased a large audience and the social features were a prominent part of the benefits of giving the entertainment. The program in full was as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| President,..... | John W. Horine, '89. |
| Music,..... | Orchestra. |
| Prayer,..... | Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D. |
| Salutatory,..... | John W. Horine, '89. |
| Music,..... | Sophronian Glee Club. |
| Minutes,..... | Thos. L. Rhoads, '91. |
| Oration, | " <i>The Hero in Duty.</i> " |
| | Frank C. Oberly, '89. |
| | Tenor Solo,..... |
| | Harry S. Snyder '90. |
| Essay,..... | " <i>Muskets vs. Mosquitoes.</i> " |
| | Preston A. Laury, '89. |
| Select Reading,... | " <i>An Ambidextrous Reporter.</i> " |
| | David J. Gimlich, '90. |
| Music,..... | Orchestra. |
| Oration,..... | " <i>Life is real! Life is earnest!</i> " |
| | Martin G. Schaeffer, '90. |
| Poem,..... | " <i>Fallen and Risen.</i> " |
| | William O. Fegely, '90. |
| Music,..... | Orchestra. |
| Select Reading,..... | " <i>Pat Connor.</i> " |
| | John H. Raker, '89. |
| Budget,..... | Irwin B. Kurtz, '90. |
| Music,..... | Orchestra. |



READING WITH PENCIL AND NOTE-BOOK.

BY M., '81.

Surely if the wise man's saying "Of making books there is no end," was true of his day and generation, it is tenfold more true of our times. With what a vast array of literature in every field of learning is the student of to-day confronted. He stands bewildered before the gigantic pile of books, ever increasing, as he is called upon to make his choice and gather from the numberless volumes those that shall serve him best in the line of his chosen calling.

The most illustrious thoughts of all ages are within reach, and he covets them as the miser covets gold. To make them his own is the ambition and cherished hope of every true student. But there is the rub! To make them his own! "How shall it be done?" is the question with the large majority. There are, indeed, a few but a very few with whom this is not a perplexing problem. We refer to those who are blessed above the generality of men with the priceless, royal endowment of a retentive memory. There are a favored few whose memories are like an immense reservoir which never lets a drop go to waste and yet is never full; who are able to retain even almost entirely without effort everything worth keeping. But we reiterate, their number is not legion and the majority of us are not of that ilk. And yet to treasure up in some way or other what you read and what you feel is valuable that it is ready for use when the proper time comes, is one of the essential requisites to success.

To the writer the lead-pencil and note-

book has been found a most valuable help in this matter. Were we to attempt to mention unaided even only the titles of the volumes we have read in the last ten years, it would be impossible,—to say nothing of the gold that has been lost in the form of useful knowledge. Whilst we would be loathe to believe that the silently working mills of the mind have not reproduced much of that which apparently seems lost, it would be a greater satisfaction to be positively sure that nothing of what should have been kept has gone to waste.

We are better pleased with the results of the last several years. There are within reach of our hand a number of note-books that contain the choicest passages and the most striking thoughts that have come to our notice within this period of time. They are the partial substitutes for a retentive memory, and what would have long ago been forgotten and beyond use, now stands there on the silent page to be brought into play almost at will. It has frequently been a surprise to us how the spectre of a thought which still lives in the memory will at the proper time point to one or the other of these speechless friends as the burial place of the substance. The practice is not unattended with trouble and apparent loss of time. It is too slow by far for the aimless reader who reads more for pleasure than for profit. But all your efforts will be doubly repaid when on an important occasion, when perhaps much is at stake for you, you will unconsciously discover choice material wheeling into line.

These note-books are miscellaneous in their matter. We have one for all our reading, and thought after thought, no matter how widely different in their contents, is recorded. They form a motley procession. When full it is laid aside and another taken up and brought into service. That this system is open to criticism is tangible; but we are not asking for a patent upon it.

These note-books are the constant companions of our travels and afford us more

real pleasure and entertainment, and certainly more profit than the latest novel does to the richly dressed belle in the seat ahead of me.

Moreover these notes are seed thoughts that have often yielded a most prolific harvest. They are the keys that unlock other store-houses where choice treasures lie buried. Then again they serve to recall much else associated with them in the volumes from which they were gleaned. They are anchors that moor the whole ship. If personal experience is worth anything, we say, never read without pencil and note-book.

OBSERVATION.

BY REV. O. P. SMITH, '71.

There are many things to which the student in College, and the student out of College should direct his attention. All that can be learned is not bound in volumes, or sandwiched between two lids and put up in book form that it may be conveniently taken off the shelf when reference is desired to be made. A student's life must not be all application; there must be time and room for observation.

By observation we mean the training of that faculty by which the mind fixes itself on all surrounding objects and conditions, to draw from them lessons and truths. Just as expanding gases and evaporating liquids draw heat from all surrounding substances, so the mind by the faculty of observation draws warmth and inspiration from God's creation around it. What a library is there open to us! What shelves and volumes! They reach to the sky; the very heavens are full of gilded volumes. I would point out one special field for the exercise of this faculty, that is, human nature.

Young man, learn to understand human nature; learn to spell it out, and to read it readily and intelligently; upon that knowledge greatly depends your success in after life. If you fail in this direction your College lore will be shorn of its strength. When

you meet a man you should be able to read him; see where the handle of his nature is, so you can lay hold of him at the right place; not lay your hand on the sensitive spots and give pain instead of pleasure.

There is a fine opportunity in College life for the training of this faculty. Young men of different dispositions are thrown together, and associate with each other for a number of years, where dispositions and predispositions of one student are open to the other, and a clear insight given into various phases of human nature. When the student seeks recreation without the College walls, moves along with the current of social life, let him make use of the advantages offered, better to understand his fellow-man.

In every relationship of life we have to do with our fellow-men, and the more we know of human nature the more successful we will be in our undertakings. It is this knowledge which forms the basis of tact, prudence and common sense.

TENSION.

BY G. G., '88.

Travelling over the rock-ribbed surface of our Union, the mighty upheavings from the unfathomed deep bridging the Frigid Zone of the Esquimaux with the Torrid Zone of the Aztec demand recognition at our hand. And, whose wonder is not aroused to know something of the montane history, grander far than that of the massive ruins of the Orient or of the weather-beaten pyramids of Afric's sunny land! Rising in majesty, these colossal statues from the Almighty hand pierce the misty realms of Aeolus. Wearing a sparkling crown of white, they yet guard the peaceful valley like a wreath of evergreen at their feet. Joining hands with the piercing sun, they still refresh the parched desert with the never-failing fountain of life. Towering Babylon-high into the aerial regions, the raging hurricane is deigned but a smile from the element-despising rocky giant.

But what immediate name shall we give to this mountain-making process, conquering the never-failing law of gravity and rending asunder the chains of affinity and cohesion. We will take all exhibition of energy together in the one word—Tension. Under it the massive block of ice will yield and the brittle plate of glass become pliant. Tension must exceed resistance and be in the direction in which the result is to be attained. But who can calculate the tension that produced such montane results! What exhibition of power till gravity, vis inertiae, affinity and cohesion were overcome!

The very word Tension implies a steady, persevering influence. Too sudden or convulsive energy will earthquake-like shatter all; misdirected or divided will cause unavoidable disruption, and incommensurate to resistance it will leave result forever in futurity. But let us apply this principle, which produced such massive results in world formation, on the human world of activity.

Take up the history of nations and you will read on every page this principle, that direction and degree of tension gave form and shape to its national character, while relaxation of the same brought chaos and destruction; that with a firm "Excelsior" its march was "on in triumph" with health and fame in their path, while relaxation or convulsive application of energy led to defeat with debility and shame, the trophies of the conflict.

So also in the wonderful world of the "Ego." Unless tension is brought to bear on the whole being, distention of self is out of question. Will muscle be developed and strengthened by seeing the blacksmith wield his hammer? Will intellect become strong and its latent powers unfolded by parrot-like imitation or sluggish inactivity? Will the heart be made better by having a faint recollection of virtue without the actual application of its principles? You can not string a bow with your hands in your lap nor become muscular by reclining in the

sham-cushioned sedan of ease. You would ill succeed to distend even a foot-ball by a semi-inflation, much less can you expect to give form and shape to your intellect if you are afraid of an explosion with a few pounds of pressure on your cranium. You would not endeavor to convert a Hottentot in his dreams and would you become virtuous by being a negative factor?

Too precipitate or convulsive application of force will almost invariably be accompanied by destruction. A ten-pound pressure on a five-pound engine, will, even if explosion be not instantaneous, shatter it long before its time. You would be unwise to use a tin can for a dynamite cannon or chalk for the foundation stone of your dwelling. The tension dare not exceed the distentive power at any one stage of development. Nor must there be a total breaking-up of the composition, for the reconstruction of substance might be a difficult task, but rather gradual transformation of the composing particles of self.

Undue division of force will deceive expectation of result. Bringing commensurate opposing forces to bear upon a certain point, they will neutralize each other and nothing is gained. Radiate human energy to disproportion and force will not avail at any one point. No, only well-directed, wisely-planned effort dare reasonably look for achievement. Symmetrical development cannot be attained by dissipation of energy. A lesson in geometry is not best learned by taking one's skates and in the most graceful manner cutting circles on the plane of ice; a task in ethics is not most firmly inscribed on the memory in a mirthful social, nor the principles of political economy most accurately impressed in a fraternity hall; the study of the dead languages is not materially aided by the dearest stroll to the cemetery, nor the principles of plant-growth along the crystal brook with a dear friend by your side; literature is not made your own by composing trash rhyme, or studying the scheme of the "softest" love story, nor art within the halls

of a dime museum. Well-directed, concentrated energy alone can expect fair reward for force expended.

Relaxed tension of energy will fall far short of its mark. The ship never launched, or at least never fairly out of the harbor, must not be expected to return with a valuable cargo. In fact how can an unstarted ship return or unexerted energy bear fruit? It may be true that a good beginning is a thing half done but in so far only as the inertia is overcome, for relax the tension, and the other half will never be completed.

"There is no royal road to learning" is often quoted, but demonstrations of the attempts at making it so is an every-day occurrence. How often can the learner be seen borne along in abject helplessness reclining in the soft cushions of laziness! You need not expect to become a pedestrian by riding the best paid pony nor become an adept at intellectual keenness by having another to do the thinking for you. There is no great need of your division under the cover of recreation. It is only a squandering of force, which, in its proper sphere, might be profitably employed. You need have no fear of overdoing your application by drawing the reins a little tighter in your discipline of body, attention to study or practice of virtue.

It is a serious question whether in our time we are more liable to break down because of the rigor of our discipline, than the dissipation of our capabilities. Proper, well-directed effort, though rigorous in tension, will expand the man every whit in wholesome proportion, and bring a noble structure to the surface, so that when ages are past it can be looked upon with admiration, startle the observer with its bold grandeur and be the means of inciting to greater effort.

If thou deirest ease, in the first place take care of the ease of thy mind; for that will make all other sufferings easy; but nothing can support a man whose mind is wounded.

—Fuller.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

BY JOHN W. HORINE, '89.

What an inappreciable atom is one human being, relative to God's vast universe! His birth into the world gives a momentary pleasure to an immediate few. Death causes a tear to-day, a sigh to-morrow, and the next day leaves but a faint memory of the departed one. To the being brought into this world of action, even in the incipient stages, life means a continuous and bitter struggle with Nature. What is life? It is the period of earthly being bounded by the two extremes, birth and death. Is this life worth the living? Is it better to be and to continue the unremitting and often seemingly adverse struggle with Nature, or is it better not to be, to withdraw from the contest and allow Nature to take her course?

We shall endeavor to solve the problem, (1) ignoring the morally right or wrong as a factor in the solution and (2) by taking into consideration our duty to our Creator.

Is life worth living for on account of its pleasures? The intellectual pleasures are not of sufficient intensity to afford a guaranty to man that he should live. The physical pleasures are transient. At first, the cup of pleasure with its delusively honeyed draught, intoxicates the victim, then grows insipid, and finally, the bitter dregs must be drained. To the *blase* man of the world, life is now a burden, the sooner cast off, the better.

You say, "fame is a sufficient motive to prolong life?" Even if we leave our mark on the times and our memories in the hearts of men, when historians in cold blood analyze the motives which prompted us to action, and depreciate the real merit of the deeds which we wrought, it is doubtful if we receive a modicum of the meed of praise for which we strove. Perhaps, in the lapse of centuries, the question will be raised whether we ever lived, or, if we had lived,

whether our works are to be attributed to us. Of late, doubt has been expressed whether the inimitable Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's works. Like the stone of Sisyphus, which, as soon as it reached the summit, always rolled back into the plain below, so, when the highest pinnacle of fame has been reached, the inevitable rapid declination follows. Surely, fame is not the talismanic word that should induce us to prolong life.

"Power," you say? To-day an emperor over millions, to-morrow a Waterloo, next day, an exile on rock bound Elba! To-day a Croesus, to-morrow a Cyrus, next day a pauper! Do the care and responsibility attendant upon power compensate one for the toil of obtaining a high station? Now a potentate, now the target for the jests and jibes of a populace. The Salons of Tiberius, at one time the scene of revels and banquetings, are now used as cow stables. The Italian soldiery use as their barracks the house of the Emperor Hadrian. The tomb of the illustrious Caesar Augustus is an opera house. These men once had power? Yes, they held sway over the then known world. Truly, power is not worth the living for.

Pleasure, glory, power,—barren pretense, hollow mockery; empty shadow, impossible substance! To be or not to be? "Not to be" is the verdict; the incentives to live weighed and found wanting.

We are under obligations to our Creator for everything with which we are endowed, body, mental faculties and our spiritual nature. Our body is the holy temple in which is enshrined the soul. It is the home, working place and point of departure of the spirit. Should we arrogate to ourselves the right to destroy this piece of God's handiwork? Man's duty to God and to himself require him to have a sacred regard for his bodily life. Then again we are placed here to perform a mission. No one is born into the world who does not have a pre-appointed life-task to perform. Dare we shirk our

duty and refuse to act out this divinely imposed life work? So to do is to reject God's decrees and to go in direct opposition to his will.

But if, in our tribulation, we cry out "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," what is it that urges us to live out our allotted time? It is the hope of immortal life. It is the hope that, when we shall have lived our life of duty here, we shall enjoy the unspeakable bliss of Paradise. "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

With this hope animating our hearts, as the precious grains of sand run through life's hour-glass, let us remember that it is our duty not only *to be*, but also *to be worthily*. Far better to have been the gem of purest ray serene, borne by the dark unfathomed caves of ocean, than the glittering, pretentious bauble whose dubious claims to worth are ever liable to be proved unfounded by that unfailing corrosive—time.

CONSCIENCE.

BY AN EX '90.

The eternal certitudes of gravitation apply equally to the universe, the earth and to the manifestations of magnetism. In each instance there is a centre, around which there is a definite field of force. Any body within this field is directly under its influence, and this, in itself is a sufficient proof of its existence. Each body of the Solar System is governed in its movements by this force, and it alone, since each is free to move unaffected by any other. The earth has the sun for its governor, and it, in its turn, controls the movements of its satellite,—and any body on the earth's surface, if left free to move, will assume a position dictated by it. Each magnet has its pole and field of force, and any body brought within the latter is immediately acted upon with reference to the former.

To move a body which is within either of these fields, entails an expense of energy; and that is called work. The positive force which tends to hold a stone to the earth's surface, must be overcome by the application of some external power. So also in the case of the magnet. In moving any body in its field, either the attractive or repulsive force must be overcome.

We have seen then how the law universally applies to all material bodies, and may we not now reasonably inquire whether it, or a somewhat similar law does not regulate the actions or moral conduct of man? Is the noblest of God's creations ushered into existence, only at random here to wander, without having some centre or pole to determine his course?

Is there not some power or influence within him, or possibly without him, which tends to place him in a correct position with reference to it, which tends to define his line of duty and conduct—to steer clear of sin and misery—and which, if obeyed, will work purity of thought, word and deed, and finally, after all variations and vacillations, bring him to everlasting rest?

Is there not a tribunal within man before which the accord or disagreement, the justice or injustice of each of his actions is determined? Such a discriminating power we believe to exist in every human being, and were he able strictly to follow its indications and monitions, he would walk upright before his Judge. And indeed so could he live were it not for the extraneous influences as well as the sinful tendencies within, which work together to his detriment.

In like manner as it requires work to move a body in any field of force from the centre or away from the pole, so in the field surrounding man's guiding and controlling principle, and embracing all his actions, these detracting influences perform work in drawing him from his true line of duty, and causing him to sin. A person commits his first offence only after much persuasion and

temptation. A child will not tell a lie until many temptations and occasions have been presented, and many repetitions are necessary to make it habitual.

The sense of right and justice is strong in a child, and strong and persistent effort alone impairs it. The age and place of a man's existence, make him what he is—to a great extent. Companions mould character. The influence of men, with whom we come in daily contact,—if their actions are such as to make us feel their injustice and arrogance, arouse suspicions as to their proper motives, and show no love, no respect, no regard for our susceptible natures, which hitherto had felt and had seen nothing but kind regards and reciprocal kindness in all our associates,—can only be in the highest degree detrimental.

The question, "How can we counteract the effect of these detracting influences, or rid ourselves of them as much as possible?" presents itself. If his moral nature has not been so thoroughly corrupted as to impair his will power, let him exchange evil associates for good. Let him leave surroundings fraught with associations as detailed above. It is not necessary to separate ourselves from all external influences—for that has been frequently tried—and we have yet to hear of the first hermit who succeeded in living a perfectly peaceful and happy life. It may do something in that direction, but it is not efficient nor even essential to our happiness.

Then there must be some internal propensity to evil which deflects the needle from the pole. That this element of our nature can be entirely overcome is impossible, for man sins continuously, though much can be done to this end by honest endeavor, by a strong exertion of our will power, and by the invocation of the assistance of Him "who knew no sin." One must take a firm position and allow himself to be influenced neither by the fear of a foe nor the favor of a friend.



—The *Illini* of the University of Illinois is a fair illustration of western culture and education. Very few criticisms can be offered on its spicy and well-selected articles. We wish the *Illini* a prosperous future.

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—The February number of the *Haverfordian* appeared bright and newsy, while its instructive and poetic columns are well worth careful perusal. On the whole it is a journal of taste and ability, and stands pre-eminently as one of the leaders of college papers.

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—We congratulate the *College Student* in its rapid strides toward popularity, brought about no doubt by its efficient board of editors and especially by its well-chosen and business-like Alumni editor whom we know to be a worthy promoter of its upward course. Its instructive article on "Mendelejeff's Law of Periodicity" deserves especial mention.

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—We congratulate Swarthmore College on the tribute of praise given by Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University. The *Phoenix* in its article on "Swarthmore—A Model Institution" lays claim to a high standard and we think gives corroborative evidence of its statements by its well conducted columns. Its articles are in fact just such as should appear in a college paper; but the lamentable fact is that the majority of our exchanges too frequently have subjects not in the least deserving of appearing in their columns.

* * *

—The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* always shows up in a first-class condition. Several

pages of the March number are occupied by addresses delivered in connection with the funeral services of Dr. L. H. Croll, who had been a member of the College Faculty for nearly 23 years. It also contains quite a lengthy notice of the Reunion of the Philadelphia Alumni Association. From it we append the following extract of a toast: " 'Pennsylvania Germans' was very ably responded to by Rev. Prof. M. H. Richards, of Muhlenberg College. He deprecated the habit of speaking flippantly of our German ancestry. Multitudes of the very best men of our times, in professional and business pursuits, in this commonwealth and elsewhere, are of Pennsylvania German parentage. This fact calls for exultation and not for sneers or regrets. We are proud of our extraction. The Professor struck a rich chord of sympathy."

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—It is difficult to decide whether the *Dickinsonian's* exchange-man had been engaged in some noisy brawl or had just recovered from more than a slight indisposition before he gave his kind comments. At all events he seems to be at war with his brother-journalists. There is certainly no benefit derived from an exchange column conducted on such a plan. It is permissible to reply to complainants, but it does not appear justifiable to entertain a surly spirit and devote the greater part of the column to nothing but the replies.

* * *

—We can not but call the *Thielensian* a *multum in parvo*. The February number has a long and good editorial column. The staff is at present agitating the question of having a gymnasium. It looks to some kind Alumnus for the means, and in its yearning look has our sympathies. Muhlenberg's Alumni seem to have a very practical bent of mind, apparently believing that the students are best helped when they help themselves; at least this has generally been the case in regard to our undertakings.

It is with great satisfaction that we read Pres. W. A. Beates' inaugural; besides we

are particularly attracted to it in view of the fact that Muhlenberg College claims the honor of being his Alma Mater. We take the following extracts of his discourse:

"The College, in our judgment, should occupy an intermediate place between the academy or high school and the university."

"Education does not consist merely in gathering facts. Its highest object should be the formation of character. Second in importance to the development of character is the education of the mental powers; the imagination should be cultivated, the memory strengthened, the reason trained, judgment rendered more discriminating in truth, every faculty improved, none neglected."

"While the acquisition of knowledge should not be the main object in view in education, it is not an unimportant part of our work to direct the student to the vast stores of learning which have been garnered by the sages of the past."

"That there may be successful students who have never entered the college classroom we freely admit; but that they labor under great disadvantages, of which no one is more fully cognizant than themselves, we just as firmly believe."

In reply to the proposed reform of substituting other studies for Latin and Greek he says, "Scarcely have the reformers begun their work before words of warning are heard, not from specialists in the dead languages, but from some of the leading scientists in this country and Europe, who declare that a great mistake has been made, that no equivalent can be found for Greek and Latin as a means of mental training, and that the study of the classics affords the best foundation for a scientific education."

"Our small colleges are doing their part, and honor is due to the self-sacrificing men by whose labors they are sustained. They furnish facilities to thousands of young men who cannot afford the expense of a course of study in larger institutions."

"Brains, and not bricks, are the essential part of collegiate advantages."

OUR ALUMNI.

'70. Rev. Samuel A. Ziegenfuss reported a very liberal contribution from his congregations for the liquidation of our debt.

'71. Rev. O. P. Smith, Trappe, Pa., has accepted the call to the Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown, Pa., and expects to move to his new charge about May 1st.

'71. Rev. Chas. S. Kohler has charge of Lutheran mission interests in Cleveland, Ohio. His home was lately visited by burglars who carried away about \$100 worth of goods.

'71. On Friday evening, Feb. 8th, the Martin Luther Society of New York City gave its annual dinner, which was attended by more than two hundred persons. Among the names of those who were present we noticed that of Rev. H. B. Strodach, who responded to one of the ten toasts of the evening. Rev. Strodach is a very successful and prominent Lutheran minister in Brooklyn, N. Y.

'71. Rev. Jacob H. Neiman, Catawissa, Pa., has recently completed a new church in his charge, and is now engaged in building another.

'72. At the spring election Rev. Myron O. Rath was elected School Director of the Fifth Ward, Allentown, Pa. His colleague is Dr. H. H. Herbst, '78.

'72. A large audience gathered in Laird Opera House, Greenville, Pa., Monday evening, Feb. 4th, to witness the ceremonies and hear the addresses connected with the formal inauguration of the new President of Thiel College, Rev. Prof. W. A. Beates, A. M. After the opening exercises, in which Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., '75, took part, the formal installation exercises followed. President Beates then delivered his inaugural, after which he was welcomed to Greenville on behalf of its citizens. Rev. W. J. Miller, '77, of Leedsburg, pronounced the benediction.

'73. The *New York Independent* has this to say of the History of the New York Ministerium prepared by Rev. John Nicum: "We have here a view of the inner as well as the outer history of this Church, the statistics of growth and of the expanding work in schools and missions. The volume is a solid record of the better and more enduring monument the Church has erected to itself in the life, work and development of the century since the New York Ministerium was founded." Rev. Nicum is pastor of St. John's congregation, Rochester, N. Y., having a confirmed membership of 900, with 53 teachers and 519 pupils in the Sunday-school. The parochial school connected with the church has 2 teachers and 155 pupils.

'75. From the *Indicator* of the Philadelphia Seminary we take the following: "It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we announce the election of Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., to the General Superintendency of the General Councils Mission Work. The Board of Home Missions is certainly to be congratulated in being able to secure such an efficient Superintendent. Rev. Passvant's ability as an organizer, as well as his zeal in the cause of missions, is not confined to the limits of the Pittsburg Synod."

'75. Edwin H. Stine, Esq., and his brother, Oscar J. Stine, '82, Esq., have formed a law firm under the name of Stine and Stine, Allentown, Pa.

'79. We understand that Rev. John N. Wetzler, has resigned his charge at Ringgold, Jefferson Co., Pa.

'79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., City Solicitor of Allentown, Pa., has been re-elected, and this is what the *Chronicle and News* says about him: "Councils did equally well in re-electing Frank M. Trexler, Esq., City Solicitor. He has filled with distinguished ability the office one term, during which many complex and important legal questions were brought up. He is a young

gentleman who has demonstrated his fitness for the place and his re-election is but a just recognition of his services and talent."

'79. On account of his pastoral duties Rev. Wilson M. Rehrig, Greenville, Pa., has resigned as Instructor in German in Thiel College.

'81. St. John's Congregation, Bouquet, Pa., Rev. C. L. Holloway, pastor, dedicated their church Jan. 20th. Revs. A. D. Potts, '72, J. C. Kunzman, and Chas. Seaman, '79, officiated. It is a Gothic frame building with seating capacity for about 400. It cost between \$5000 and \$6000.

'83. We learn that M. Luther Horne, Esq., has gone to Newark, Delaware, to take charge of a school preparing for Delaware State College.

'84. Rev. John J. Heissler has changed his address from Kendall, N. Y., to 1032 Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

'84. Rev. George M. Scheidy has given \$5.00 for the purchase of shells for Prof. Bauman's department.

'85. Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., attended the inauguration of President Harrison.

'85. Rev. Adam M. Weber has received and accepted a call from the new mission of the General Council, at Newark, N. J.

'86. Edwin F. Keever, of Reading, who graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1886, and who will graduate from the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, next May, has offered his services to the Home Missionary Committee of the General Council, requesting that he be assigned to missionary work in the West.—*Chronicle and News*.

'86. E. T. Kretschmann and N. F. Schmidt pay Allentown quite frequent visits. What's the attraction?

'87. Clinton J. Schadt is a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.



- A
- Grand
- Sublime
- Peroration,
- Whence resurrected?
- Can you prove an 'alibi?
- Too much card-playing in college.
- We have several converts to Prohibition.

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—The Euterpean Literary Society intends to put new carpet in its hall.

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—Many of the boys observed Washington's birthday at their homes; some in order to see their mothers, others their sisters.

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—Rumor has it that a permanent Literary Society is to be organized in the Preparatory Department through the efforts of '93 in prospectu.

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—At a recent meeting of the Senior Class it was decided to abolish class day exercises in connection with commencement. Mr. Lindenmuth was chosen to be its photographer.

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—Several members of the Faculty attended the Sunday School Convention of the Second Conference, held in Salem's Lutheran Church, Bethlehem. Dr. T. L. Seip presided at the meeting.

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—We would kindly whisper to the rosy-cheeked Soph that if he wishes to meet with favor in the eyes of the fair sex, he dare not use his ungrammatical and impolite vernacular "Must you go alone home?" in begging the acceptance of his company.

—Last month the Juniors began to meet Prof. J. A. Bauman in the laboratory. Owing to the size of the class it is divided into two sections, each of which spends two hours and a half during a week.

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—The students who were invited to be present at an Entertainment held at the Female Seminary report having had a very pleasant time, and are much indebted to their kind "cousins" for so excellent a treat.

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—Our readers will notice that two pages of advertising matter have been added to THE MUHLENBERG since the last issue. This increase was positively necessary and is wholly due to the energetic efforts of our Business Managers, Messrs. J. H. Raker and E. B. Lewis.

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—The Junior Oratorical Contest of Lehigh University took place on Feb. 22. Our students who were present took great delight in the music rendered, but as to the orations they have concluded that Lehigh need not plume itself upon any high standard of rhetorical work.

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—The following men constitute the quartette which has lately been organized in college:

H. S. Snyder, '90.....	First Tenor.
E. M. Grahn, '89.....	Second Tenor.
G. S. Kleckner, '90.....	First Bass.
T. L. Rhoads, '91.....	Second Bass.

* * *

—E. P. Wilbur, Esq., President of the Lehigh Valley Rail Road Company, Mr. Chas. Neff of Philadelphia, and another friend of Muhlenberg College have each lately subscribed \$1000 towards the liquidation of our debt. Mr. A. J. Saeger gave \$500 and Mr. Isaac Fegely of Pottsville \$560; both are members of the Board of Trustees. Since February, 1888, \$18,000 have been given toward the reduction of the debt beside the \$10,000 given by Messrs. Mosser and Keck to complete the endowment of the Greek Chair.

—Applicants for positions on the College Base Ball Team are training for this season's games. Good work is expected this spring, as there are prospects of putting a strong team in the field. Arrangements will in the near future be made for contests with the teams of other colleges.

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—At the regular monthly meeting of the Missionary Society the following articles from Dr. Pierson's "Crisis of Missions" were read: "The Precept and the Promise," "Providential Signals," "Removal of Barriers," and "The Moving of the Pillar." These topics were followed by a short lecture by Dr. Wackernagel.

What had been so strongly urged when the constitution was adopted has in very brief time become a reality. On March 10 a Sunday School was organized in the northwestern part of the city with quite a fair attendance. The members of the society and particularly the committee merit praise for their earnestness and activity.

* * *

—The following subjects have been debated this year by the Senior and Junior classes under the direction of Prof. Richards: 1. "Is a union of the United States and Canada desirable; if so, how can it be accomplished?" 2. "Is Labor oppressed by Capital in the United States; if so, what is the remedy?" 3. "What is the best plan for the Junior Prize Contest, as to speakers, committees, method of decision, etc.?" 4. "Are the customary slurs as to the intelligence, etc., of Pennsylvania Germans just? Which does this element need for its advancement?" The rhetorical exercises for this year will be completed with the following questions: 1. "Is manual training a proper feature of public school education?" 2. "Would inter-collegiate contests in oratory be desirable, and also contests by examinations in the studies pursued?" 3. "What ought to be the attitude of the United States on the Samoan question?" 4. "Is the daily press really a moral and intellectual gain in our day?"

PERSONALS.

* Doc. Hassler, '89, is a rising light in social circles.

* * *

* Mr. Schaffer, close the transom—I will now crack a joke.

* * *

* Grahn has returned from a short visit to his home in Phila.

* * *

* Heil has enlisted as aid-de-camp to Raker in the Prohibition cause.

* * *

* Beysher, '92, says he prefers standing when reciting.—An *anti-seat-ant*.

* * *

* Robert W. Olhausen, '93, now wears the royal purple of Phi Gamma Delta.

* * *

* Will Snyder attend the "Funeral?" Poor Phi! Was the disease contagious?

* * *

* Brown says it is difficult to say whether you *eat* or *drink* soup at the place he boards.

* * *

* Butz, '92, says their class badges will be a common maltese cross, with a border of "Satires."

* * *

* White has a whole mountain of Literary matter to dispose of, but he is the one to budg-et.

* * *

* Snyder, '90, is in excellent condition, and will be able to pitch his usual good game this season.

* * *

* Prof., in Physics to Ruhe: "When is a Leyden Jar charged?" Ruhe, '91: "When the storekeeper sells it on tick."

* * *

* Yost, '90, since his return from a visit to "Ole Virginny" has changed his politics. He will hereafter vote for "wet."

* * *

* Spaeth is getting tired of the compulsory attendance to the Freshmen "prayer meetings" immediately after chapel.

* Meixell, '91, is confined to his home by sickness.

* * *

* Yingling has again joined Class '90, after a week's absence.

* * *

* Cooper: "Where there's a Will, there's a May." She lives in Bethlehem.

* * *

* We welcome Rausch, one of our editors, who has just recovered from an attack of sickness.

* * *

* It is rumored that Troxell is seeking for a Cabinet, as Secretary of the committee on Treasures.

* * *

* Kistler W., started for dinner one day last week without a hat. It does not follow, however, that he is a second Edison.

* * *

* G. F. Coleman, formerly a member of Class '89, now studying at U. P., paid us a flying visit last Saturday. Call again.

* * *

* It's a noticeable fact that Lewis wears his first silk hat. He ducks his head under every swinging sign when out walking.

* * *

* Neff, '92, says his last lark cost him just nineteen cents. And yet people of the Nineteenth Century say this is a fast age.

* * *

* Prof. in History to Brown: "What invention was made in this epoch?" Brown absent-mindedly: "The invention of civilization."

* * *

* The Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity can feel proud of their latest accession to Alpha Iota chapter in the person of J. Wyllis Hassler, '89.

* * *

* Grahn, '89, is inconsolable. Phi is dead; he has gone the way of all canine flesh. So Ernest feels it his bounden duty to call every evening and offer his condolences.

* Lost! A back number "Lutheran" containing a lengthy treatise on "Cranks." A liberal reward offered for its return. "Jakey Strauss," Cell 00?

* * *

* Horine's proverbial backbone is too elastic to admit of giving up smoking. He says every time he makes a resolution it bends in proportion to the pressure applied.

* * *

* At the meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church Messrs. Leopold and Cooper gave an excellent performance of the duet "Poet and Peasant."

* * *

* Snyder had told his lady friend that the loveliest thing in nature was sunrise, and she surprisingly asked whether he ever rose to witness it. "What time do you suppose I come in?" was Charlie's candid exclamation.

* * *

* A few days ago Kurtz decided to have his room papered, and told the Janitor to send him a paper-hanger. Several hours later the Janitor returned, brought him a nice innocent-looking *file*. John has been dodging Kurtz ever since.

* * *

* If all railroads had the same system of Coal Police, Kleckner would ere this be in limbo. A person who will risk a ride on a 3 a. m. caboose in order to visit a distant "Cousin," should have his chapel marks excused and no questions asked. Constancy, thy name is Kleckner!

* * *

* Dr. W. found it necessary to procure a small bench and have it fastened to the floor of his classroom, for the accomodation of White and Cooper. They may now be heard whistling through the halls: "Roll, Jordan Roll!" The future only will disclose what hidden meaning is connected with this familiar old tune—familiar at least to some,—not to us however.

Answers to Correspondents.

Instruction to Knowledge Seekers.—Write plainly on one side of paper. Don't ask foolish questions. We will not publish names or pedigree of knowledge seekers.

Y-s-t.—1. "Cowboy" is a good brand. 2. We use "Lone Jack."

R-k-r.—1. Yes, Sam takes soda. He is no Prohibitionist. There is room for conversion.

Rodent.—1. The M. C. White Caps are now a permanent organization. 2. We do not know how much their initiation fee is.

W-v-r.—1. Your poem on "Love" has been refused. Twenty-five dollars is too much. We will give you just five cents. Take it?

R-t-t-r.—1. No, we cannot issue THE MUHLENBERG with gilt edges and morocco binding for \$1.00 per annum. 2. Yes, printers charge for their work.

S-a-g-r.—America was discovered in 1492. We were not present. 2. No, Columbus was not an Irishman. 3. We would recommend "Ridpath's United States."

G-m-l-ch.—1. No. 2. You have our sympathy. 3. We have been there ourselves, but you should not call more than seven nights in a week. Her folks might object.

S. Ul-r-h.—1. No. It is not compulsory to have your hair cut. 2. It is best policy to wait until you have graduated before annexing A. B. 3. Flies are no true sign.

S-h-f-r.—1. We know of no good hair-restorer. 2. No, better not use cosmetics. 3. There is no recognized cure for ability. 4. If we were in your place, we would resent all nicknames as insults, especially F—.

K-r-t-z.—According to Dr. Motts, F. R. S., V. B. D., X. Y. O. K., light makes 7,300,000,000,000 vibrations per second, if you give it enough time. 2. We do not think his scheme has been copyrighted. 3. It is said he calls his horses by electricity.

SALT.

The lover's age—marriage.

A brass band is a cymbal affair.

Counter attractions—pretty sales-ladies.

Newspapers are ink-lined to be readable.

Not liable to natural bloom—a wall flower.

Can a man be said to pay as he goes if he sleeps on "tick?"

Motto for a young man starting a moustache—"Down in front."

Why are cats unpoetical? Everybody's so opposed to their mews.

Postage stamps know their places when they have been licked once.

When a man snores in his sleep, is the sound vocal or instrumental?

The dye is cast, said the society belle, as she washed herself after the ball.

What is the shape of a kiss? Round, of course. Oh, no! It is a-lip-tickler.

When the button comes off the back of a man's shirt his choler begins to rise.

If a dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a dollar?

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coat-tail bearing dusty toe marks means, "I have seen your Father."

The reason for having Monday washing-day, the next after Sunday, is probably because cleanliness is next to godliness.

"All things come to him who waits." At the same time it is well to tip the waiter occasionally. The things will come quicker.

Young Pat—"What's a grave doubt, father?" Old Pat—"Be jabbers, it's the uncertainty uv a man buried aloive whether he's dead or not."

"How long can a man live without brains?" asked a Professor of a rustic. "I don't know," replied the latter. "How old are you yourself?"



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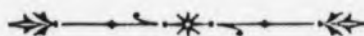
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ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. CHARLES RAUSCH, '90. WILL P. SACHS, '90.
THOS. L. RHOADS, '91. HENRY H. HOWER, '91.

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EDITORIALS.

WHEN we reflect how much time and hard labor our Business Managers spend to keep THE MUHLENBERG on its present gratifying financial basis, we feel compelled to direct the students' attention to the advertisements inserted in each number. They represent not only the leading men of the city but also the friends of College. These men deserve our patronage and certainly offer their goods at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Let each student bear in mind that by patronizing our advertisers he is lending a helping hand to the support of THE MUHLENBERG. Every member of our Literary Societies should, to some extent, regard himself a business manager.

THE petition to have the exercises of the institution suspended on April 13 instead of April 16 has been granted by the Central Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. It was signed by almost all the students. Our Easter recess regularly lasts but one week, whereas by this plan the students have an opportunity to spend two Sundays at their homes. It is by reason of this change that THE MUHLENBERG appears at an earlier date than usual.

QUITE a number of our readers have expressed a desire to have one of the lectures, delivered under the auspices of the Senior Class, printed in THE MUHLENBERG. We know full well that the lecturer's discourse would be an honor and ornament to this paper, but for the present management space does not admit of its insertion.

* * *

ONE of the greatest difficulties that has thus far been encountered in our editorial duties is to secure articles for the Literary Department. Yet we have always been of the opinion that the literary columns ought to constitute the main feature of this journal and should be supplied with contributions both from Alumni and students. The students have furnished their quota, but our Alumni who are in the legal profession turn a deaf ear to our solicitations. Their plea is that we call on them when they are in the press of business.

Now we desire to repeat the information that editors of THE MUHLENBERG receive articles all the more gladly if they have not been solicited. So we kindly ask our Alumni of the legal profession to prepare and

send in their contributions when they are at leisure, and thereby manifest their interest in Muhlenberg College and her journal. We are as anxious to have their profession represented as any other. The most desirable feature in our Literary Department no doubt would be to have articles of all assortments and from all sources.

EVER since the founding of this institution, the students while attending College manifested a warm interest in Sunday School and general Mission Work. In the fall of 1869 the First Ward Mission Sunday School was organized as a mission of St. John's Lutheran Church by Rev. Fahs with the assistance of the students. Its first superintendent was the late Rev. I. N. S. Erb, '70. After the management of the Mission had passed through the hands of several students, Prof. Davis Garber, who still has charge of the school, was elected in 1873. The whole corps of male teachers consists of students. This school is doing excellent work and has about 400 names enrolled.

St. Michael's Sunday School has also always had a fair number of students on its list of teachers. In its earlier years it was under the care of Rev. John Nicum, '73. And since Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D., is pastor of that congregation the students have continually received a warm welcome to his school. Nor has the attendance at St. John's been lacking.

Besides being engaged at these stations, some spend their hours at St. Luke's and St. Stephen's Mission Schools, some at Mountainville and others at Aineyville. We have also been told that the school in East Allentown and two schools in the country-district north of the city were once under the care of the students. Thus, judging from the great amount of work that has and is still being done, our readers can be assured that the students of Muhlenberg College are true to their Church. They are good Lutherans and always make good use of their time on Sunday.

THE discussions which students are so apt to engage in at College frequently disclose a proneness on the part of some individuals to be led by mere enthusiasm without regard to any truths that reason may dictate. Some become devotees to favorite opinions and no one can persuade them to reason about the subject. They have their *feelings* about it and in their stupidity are willing to be led by their feelings. Perhaps they have given the subject some thought, but the greater number of their inferences are strongly colored by their emotional nature.

That such students have not yet realized what their college education means is evident from the fact that they act directly contrary to what they are taught. One of the main objects of a college education is to train the student's reasoning powers,—to prepare him to take comprehensive views of different questions. And this ability to grasp any subject in its entirety is probably the most significant feature that distinguishes educated men from the uneducated. Unlettered people have seldom scarcely anything else to depend on in deciding questions except their feelings and predispositions. Then certainly the student who makes at least some pretensions to an educated mind should rise above mere bias, and in judging of the merits of a question have recourse to his trained intellect.

When cold logic is applied to these pet themes over which some of our students rant and rave, they dwindle into insignificance and appear in all their naked vapidty. Yet the lamentable fact remains, that such men can never be made conscious of these results. To speak the truth, they constantly neglect the opportunities presented to them while at college and consequently do not have enough mental calibre to weigh a subject justly. To tell such men they were dishonest might seem very harsh, but yet after a little serious reflection they must confess that they are not dealing squarely both with themselves and the world.

IN spite of all the joy with which the college graduate may be affected at the moment he bids farewell to his Alma Mater, a grateful heart prompts him to cast a longing lingering look behind. The longer the time since he was graduated, the more he becomes convinced of the gratitude he owes the institution which trained him to use his powers aright and tamed his restive spirit. It is only after some experience in life that he truly knows where he first learned to cull the sweets of life. Though we cannot speak from experience, we have gleaned this much from our conversation with Alumni.

In consequence of such a grateful feeling many of our Alumni would like to visit their old home, were it not that they felt as though they were perfect strangers. Once they walked through these halls with a sense of ownership, but now some imagine they might be regarded as intruders. But judging from the welcome tendered those who visit us, whoever entertains such an opinion sadly deceives himself.

We still have vivid recollections of a visit once paid to one of our literary societies by an alumnus from the western part of this state. Who was ever received into that hall in a more fraternal spirit? Every member felt honored by such a call and lent an attentive ear to what was said. The students' zeal was rekindled and each one wished he might be favored with many more such visits.

Another instance like this occurred but a few months ago. An old worthy son called at our sanctum and by accident met the whole board of editors. When we recall how cosily he was seated in the editor's chair we cannot but infer that he felt welcome. The conversation carried his thoughts back to old college days; he seemed to be sitting with his old college comrades; and judging from the length of his visit we are assured that he enjoyed his call. So we promise to entertain every alumnus who has enough courage to introduce himself.

THOUGHT-GEMS.

A light heart lives long.—*Shakspeare.*

The expression of truth is simplicity.

Character is a perfectly educated will.—*Novalis.*

To live long, it is necessary to live slowly.—*Cicero.*

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority.—*Shenstone.*

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.—*Pope.*

A Christian life is the best argument for Christ.—*Johnson.*

He only is exempt from failure who makes no effort.—*Whately.*

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—*Montaigne.*

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.—*Emerson.*

Good breeding shows itself most, where to an ordinary eye it appears the least.—*Addison.*

There is no disguise which can long conceal love where it does, or feign where it does not exist.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

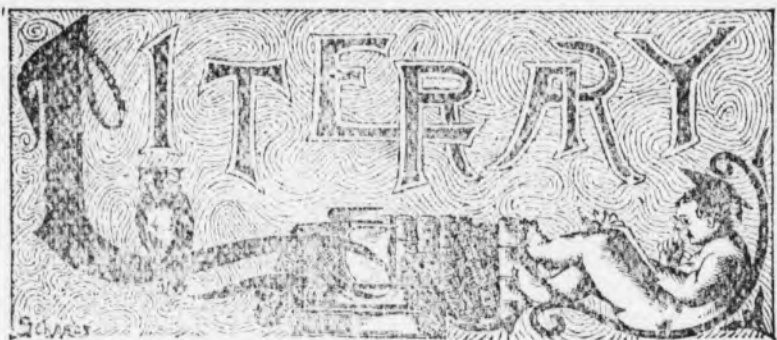
The perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Æolian harp, to await inspiration of the passing breeze.—*Burke.*

Virtue, like fire, turns all things into itself: our actions and our friendships are tinged with it, and whatever it touches becomes amiable.—*Seneca.*

Had I a dozen sons,—each in my love alike,—I had rather had eleven die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action.—*Shakspeare.*

O, woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou!

—*Scott.*



THAT PROPOSED CHANGE.

BY REV. S. A. ZIEGENFUSS, '70.

THE MUHLENBERG has undergone many minor changes since its first appearance. These added vastly to its improvement. In the course of human events it could not have been expected that the MONTHLY would don perfection at the time when it first entered the field of journalism. Its editors and managers have therefore, from time to time, grappled with imperfections and difficulties in its way, and to their credit let it be said that they have succeeded in removing many objectionable features.

Yet, withal, the College Journal is not meeting with that degree of success, so much to be desired. A change in the editorial management seems to be desirable. The present editors have therefore proposed a most important question, the proper solution of which will raise the standard of THE MUHLENBERG very materially, and remove many of the existing difficulties.

As the editors have thrown open their columns to a general discussion of this subject, we feel at liberty to express ourselves the more freely, and to offer what seems to our own mind at least, the best way out of the embarrassing circumstance.

Who then shall edit THE MUHLENBERG? On this question we have a decided opinion. It is all important that the journal going out from Muhlenberg College should have one distinct head. The greatest harmony can only exist when there is but one editor-in-chief. The plan of having two chiefs has been in vogue long enough to satisfy nearly, if not quite everybody concerned, that it won't work, and consequently we need not enlarge on this point.

But who shall be the editor? That's the question. Shall it be one of the Seniors? Evidently that would only be multiplying the difficulty, and besides, would be placing the whole burden on the shoulders of one student. We maintain that even a Senior has not the time (we will not question his ability) to edit a college monthly. It is not right, nor is it just, to lay such a responsibility and impress so much extra labor on a single student who has ordinarily enough to do to attend to his collegiate studies.

If he assumes the editorship, one of three things will in all probability be the consequence. His studies will either suffer, or THE MUHLENBERG will. If neither of these suffer, his health will give way under the onerous task. But aside from this, no student will give satisfaction among the students. Society spirit, and fraternity feeling, and class pride, and all the other odds and ends too numerous to mention, furnish the clearest index that the chief editor must not come from the students.

To select him from the *Alumni* would be no improvement on the present plan of conducting THE MUHLENBERG. In all probability there would be the additional disadvantage of having a *long range* editor. All the objections arising from his past relations to fraternities, literary societies, etc., will apply with equal, yea, far greater force against an Alumnus of so young an institution. For the proof of this we need but refer to the present Alumni Editor. Any one who will go to the trouble of examining into the facts of the case, will certainly be convinced, if he has the welfare of the journal at heart, that it would be a serious mistake to elect an alumnus to this position. If it is at all desirable to have the circulation of THE MUHLENBERG increased, the editor must come from some other source.

Where then do we find the solution to this perplexing problem? Our answer is, *in the Faculty*. To our own mind, this is the most feasible, practicable and satisfactory way out of the difficulty. Why not ask the

Faculty to appoint one of its members editor-in-chief? Can't we give them this confidence and show them this respect?

We believe that the Faculty would consider such a request favorably. They have the welfare of the students and of the institution at heart. And although this management would give our member of the Faculty additional care and labor without remuneration, we entertain no doubt that the work would be cheerfully and satisfactorily done. Knowing our Faculty as well as we do, we are persuaded that if such an overture should be made to them, the editor would not be wanting.

We do not believe that the students will have any objections to this plan when they have once looked all the facts squarely in the face. From recent editorials and communications in THE MUHLENBERG, we know that the present arrangement of conducting the journal is far from being satisfactory to the students. The time has now come, when a change seems to be the *sine qua non*. We have no ax to grind, and no selfish motive in expressing our opinion on this subject.

Sincerely desiring the success of THE MUHLENBERG, we say, let us have a member of the Faculty as chief editor! By this means petty jealousies, prejudices and rivalries will be laid aside, harmony will be restored and confidence assured; the chimera of unfairness, selfishness, malice, etc., among the students and Alumni will crumble to the dust, and the idea so prevalent among the friends and patrons of the institution, that the journal is the embodiment of crudities, imperfections, assaults and the like, will be dislodged.

The students would not lose anything by this arrangement. The associate editors could be elected by the Societies as now, or in some better way, if they can devise one. Let there be as many students on the editorial staff as there are at present. We do not by any means wish to take the journal out of the hands of the students. No, we want to keep it there.

We believe that the students can and will do better work with the aid of one of the professors as chief, than without him. In all the different branches of their studies the students have the assistance of their professors. Why not have the assistance of a professor also in the study and management of journalism? By this arrangement the students will get all the benefit they now derive from work on THE MUHLENBERG without the risks of blunders and adverse criticism. There will always be an experienced chief, who will give tone and character to the journal, and make it what it ought to be,—the *College Organ*.

There is only one difficulty, in the form of an objection, that would not be overcome by the change, viz.: the multiplication of papers.

THE EPIDERMAL SYSTEM AND ITS APPENDAGES.

BY G. S. KLECKNER, '90.

The tissues of plants are not scattered without order through the vegetable structure, but are grouped into Systems. A Tissue System is an aggregation of elementary tissues, forming a definite portion of the internal structure of the plant. This grouping is sometimes rather difficult, owing to the many variations and gradations which tend, on the one hand, to give us a long list of special forms, and on the other, to reduce them to one, or at most to two or three. Usually three systems are recognized, namely, the Epidermal, the Fibro-vascular, and the Fundamental.

The Epidermal system is the simplest tissue system, as it is the earliest to make its appearance in passing from the lower forms to the higher. It is generally, also, the first to appear in the individual development of the plant. The perfection and complexity to which it may attain, varies with the different groups or divisions of plants; being very imperfect and poorly defined in the lower forms, while it reaches a high degree

of perfection in the higher. It invests all plants higher than mosses, and all parts except the extremities, the stigma, and the rootlets.

The Epidermal structures consist usually of three portions: (1) the Epidermis proper, a layer of more or less modified parenchyma, bearing two other kinds of structures which develop from it, viz., (2) Trichomes, and (3) Stomata. The function of the Epidermal system is chiefly protective; and particularly, to protect the plant against the excessive evaporation of water from its interior tissues. The individual offices of the epidermis, trichomes, and stomata are many and varied, and will be considered under their proper heads.

The Epidermis constitutes the primary covering of the plant. Its formation, when perfect, involves three different modifications of the cells, viz., (1) change of form, (2) thickening of the walls, and (3) disappearance of the protoplasmic contents. These modifications may occur in varying degrees of intensity; they may all be slight, as in many water plants, and in the young roots of other plants; or the cells may change their form, while there may be little thickening of the walls, as in other water plants and some land plants which grow in damp and shady places; or, on the other hand, the form of the cells may change but little, while their walls may have thickened, and the protoplasm disappeared, as in parts of some land plants which grow slowly and uniformly. Where the epidermis is nearly perfect, it may usually be removed as a thin, transparent sheet of colorless cells.

The form of the epidermal cells is determined by the plant's mode of growth; a lateral and longitudinal growth extends and flattens the cells; a growth in one direction, or a regular and uniform growth in two directions, causes the cells to become regular in outline, while irregular cells are the result of a growth not uniform.

The thickening of the walls is most noticeable in those plants and parts of plants which are most exposed to the drying effects

of the atmosphere. It consists of a thickening of the outer walls, and frequently of the lateral ones also. The outer surface of these thickened walls is cuticularized, and, by subsequent stratification and lamellation forms the cuticle, an uninterrupted covering of the epidermal cells.

With the increased thickening of the walls, the protoplasm of the epidermal cells generally disappears; it is always present in young growth, and also in those parts of older plants which are not so much exposed to the drying action of the air. In a few cases, however, chlorophyll is found in the epidermal cells. Primarily, the epidermis consists of but one layer of cells. By subsequent divisions, parallel to the surface, this layer may become split into two or more layers of cells. These are so placed with reference to each other, that no intercellular spaces exist, excepting where the stomata and water pores occur.

In the root, the epidermis may be present, until replaced by the growth of the sublying tissue of the cortex, particularly by the formation of cork cells. In herbaceous stems, the epidermis commonly persists during the life of the organ. In woody stems it is usually soon ruptured and destroyed by the growth of the cortex.

In leaves the structure of the epidermis is very varied. In marsh plants and others not intended to survive a drought, the epidermis consists of but one layer, while in the oleander and the like, it consists of three or four layers of hard and thick walled cells. In the so-called Aqueous Tissue these layers consist of thin-walled cells, with watery contents. In the submerged leaves of water plants, the epidermal layer is hardly distinguishable. Plants growing naturally in very dry regions, have in many cases the cells of their several epidermal layers filled with moist air only, to still more effectually check evaporation. Some part of the evaporated moisture from plants necessarily escapes through the walls of the epidermis, especially in sunshine and dry weather; but the amount is comparatively small. In every

arrangement of the epidermal structure we see a provision for tempering the action of direct sunshine, and for restraining a too copious evaporation, which, when moisture is not supplied abundantly through the roots, would dry up and destroy the tender cells.

Trichomes, or plant hairs, are the various outgrowths which arise from the epidermis; they may have the form of hairs, prickles, glands, bristles, scales, etc. They originate mostly from the growth of single epidermal cells, and when they first appear, consist of protruding cells, slightly enlarged. Perhaps the most important of these hairs are root hairs, composed of very thin-walled and delicate single cells, which are found on ultimate root-branches, just back of the growing point. Together with these finer root-branches, they are the chief agents by which the plant absorbs nutriment from the soil, and on them, therefore, more than on the larger roots, is the plant life dependent. As the rootlet lengthens, the old hairs above wither and disappear, while new ones are continually formed below.

In the formation of hairs it often happens that the terminal cell becomes changed into a secreting cell, in which oils, resins, poisons, honey and other substances are produced; sometimes several terminal cells are so transformed into a secreting organ. The secretion forms in little drops on the secreting cells; the slightest touch removes them. Such hairs are called glandular hairs. They vary greatly in form; sometimes they are short and depressed, when they are known as surface glands, or glandular scales. The gland may also be a peculiar cell under the epidermis, giving to the organ a punctate appearance; other glands are compound, and are either external or internal reservoirs of secretion.

Stings are unicellular hairs, stiff pointed, and expanded at the base into a gland containing a poisonous secretion. An elastic ring of epidermal cells presses upon the gland, so as to inject the poison into the wound made by its broken point.

Prickles are hardened hairs connected with the epidermis alone, and differing from spines, whose origin is deeper.

Many botanists believe, and there is much reason for the view, that the ovules of flowering plants are in their nature only highly specialized hairs.

Hairs may be conveniently classified into unicellular and multicellular forms. The former may be simple or branching, the latter may consist of a simple row of cells placed end to end or of cells which lie in a single plane, or of solid masses of cells. Multicellular hairs may also be simple or branching.

The primary function of hairs appears to be that of absorbing nourishment. The root hairs are not the only ones, however, that perform this office. The glandular hairs of sundew and other insectivorous plants are very useful. It is also known that the hairs on the stems and leaves of the Chinese Primrose, the House Geranium, and some species of Saxifrage, are active agents in absorbing nitrogenous compounds from the air. From this we have good reason to suppose that in many other plants, hairs perform similar services.

The absorption of nutriment, however, is not their only office. Like other organs, they have become modified and adapted for other uses; and like them, also, they have become, in some instances entirely functionless. Besides the primary, there is another function which many of them subserve, namely protection. To serve this purpose, plant hairs are variously modified in form and structure. The glandular, bristly, woolly, branching and glutinous hairs of many plants constitute an efficient protection against many destructive insects. The prickles and stinging hairs of other plants serve to defend them against the ravages of herbivorous animals. It is probable that the hairs so abundant on the under surface of many leaves serve to prevent the stomata from becoming clogged by dust particles, as well as to protect their vulnerable parts from

injury by insects. Hairs are useful in the dispersion of certain seeds; they prevent wingless and unserviceable insects from gaining access to certain flowers, and robbing them of the honey; in densely wooly plants they temper the energy of the sun's rays, and in other cases they serve to prevent excessive radiation at night. In ferns and some other flowerless plants, the cases which bear the reproductive spores, are unquestionably modified hairs.

The Stomata, or breathing pores, consist in most cases of two specially modified, chlorophyll-bearing guard cells, usually crescent-shaped, and so placed that the concave sides face each other, leaving a small opening through the epidermis, into underlying intercellular spaces. This establishes a direct communication between the interior and the external air.

Stomata are most abundant on aerial leaves and stems; and are exceptionably found on other parts, as the sepals, petals, and carpels of flowers. On submerged and underground stems and leaves they are found in less numbers, (in submerged leaves of water plants not at all) and from true roots they are always absent. On the upper side of leaves there are commonly few or no stomata, direct sunshine evidently being unfavorable to their operation. There are, however, some exceptions to this. In the Compass plant the stomata are nearly equal in number on the two sides of the vertical leaves; while in such leaves as float upon water, stomata are found only in the upper surface. But on the lower, or protected side of leaves they are found in greatest numbers, varying to the square inch, from less than 1000 to more than 170,000 (Gray). Some botanists have determined the highest number of stomata to the square inch to be over 400,000.

Stomata are developed from and in their distribution always bear a relation to the epidermal cells; in an epidermis composed of regular cells, the stomata are more or less regularly arranged; but when the epidermal

cells are irregular, there is a corresponding irregularity in the arrangement of the stomata. This is the general principle. In particular, it has been observed that on most leaves the stomata are not distributed equally over all portions of either surface; that they are not found on the veins, but are restricted to the areas between them; that in some plants they are confined to the bottoms of sunken pits which occur on the under side of the leaves; and in others, to the sides of the deep longitudinal channels which lie between the prominent nerves on the upper surface.

The development of the stoma takes place in the following manner; in a young epidermis cell, a partition forms at right angles to the plane of the epidermis, cutting off a portion of the cell. In some cases this cut-off portion becomes the mother-cell of the stoma, while in others it is divided one or more times by subsequent partitions before the mother-cell is formed. In either case the latter is gradually divided by a partition wall, into two plates. These eventually separate and form a pore through the epidermis. The two halves of the mother-cell become symmetrically rounded off into crescent-shaped, or semi-circular forms, and constitute the guard cells already mentioned.

The stomata of the green and succulent parts of higher plants control to a great extent the amount and rapidity of their exhalation. The action of the stomata consists in the guard cells curving away from each other in their central portions, thus opening the slit, and allowing free communication between the external air and that in the intercellular spaces and passages of the leaf. These spaces and passages are filled with moist air and gases, which, when the stomata are open, expand or contract with every change of temperature or atmospheric pressure, and thus permit the escape of considerable amounts of water; when, on the other hand, the stomata close, as they do in very dry weather, no escape of moisture is

possible. The opening and closing of the stomata depends upon the amount of light, and upon the amount of moisture on the surface of the epidermis; opening more widely the greater the amount of light and moisture, and vice versa.

Water pores are curious stoma-like structures which occur on many plants. These, instead of containing air in their cavities, normally contain water. Their guard cells, resembling, in some respects those of ordinary stomata, are immovable, and in consequence the pore is incapable of enlargement or contraction. Water pores are always found over the ends of small bundles of spiral vessels, which appear to pass into the pore cavities.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his home at Siegfried's Bridge, Pa., Friday, April 5, in the twenty-first year of his age, Titus S. Troxell, of the class of '92. Throughout the winter he was troubled with malaria, to which was added a severe cold contracted about five weeks ago. This subsequently developed into typhoid pneumonia, the immediate cause of his death. He passed away peacefully and without a struggle, having been confined to his bed for two weeks. He bore his sufferings with the fortitude and resignation of the true Christian. In the dark hour of his affliction, his pillow was smoothed by the blessed hope of a glorious immortality.

He leaves behind a large circle of acquaintances and friends, in this city and in neighboring towns. He was always known as a dutiful son, a loving brother, a faithful friend and a consistent Christian. An alumnus thus writes of him: "I respected him for his reserved and manly conduct, honored him for his upright and virtuous life, and loved him for his kind disposition and sympathetic nature." He was connected with the Euterpean Literary Society and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and was held in the highest esteem by all his associates.

PHI GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY. HALL OF EPSILON DEUTERON CHAPTER.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Titus S. Troxell; and

WHEREAS, We desire to give expression to our sincere love toward him, and our thorough and hearty appreciation of his many beautiful qualities—kindliness of heart, purity and honesty of life, nobility of soul, and resignation and fortitude in affliction; and

WHEREAS, We fondly cherish the memory of his unwavering fidelity in the Brotherhood, his enthusiasm for its welfare, and his constant affection and regard for us, his brothers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we extend to his bereaved relatives and friends the sincere sympathy we feel for them in this their hour of sorest trial; and be it

RESOLVED, That, in humble submission to the Divine Will, we mourn the death of our brother, the loss to the Chapter of an earnest supporter and to the Fraternity of an honored member; and be it

RESOLVED, That our Chapter Hall and badges be draped for a period of thirty days, this action be spread on our minutes, and copies thereof be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the city papers and the College and Fraternity Journals.

JOHN W. HORINE, }
JOSEPH P. SHIMER, } Com.
GEORGE S. KLECKNER. }

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., April 6, 1889.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom and mercy has deemed it best to take away, in the bloom of life, our beloved classmate, Titus S. Troxell, and

WHEREAS, The College has lost a faithful adherent, and the students a dear friend; therefore, we, the class of '92, do draw up the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That, while we have heard with sorrow the announcement of his death, we bow with humble submission to the will of Him "who doeth all things well"; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Class of '92, in expressing their warmest sympathy to the afflicted family, mourn the loss of a faithful member and loving son, and refer them to seek consolation from our Heavenly Father, the Ruler of all; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Class of '92 wear a badge of mourning for a period of ten days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the city papers and in THE MUHLENBERG.

OSCAR F. BERNHEIM, }
HARVEY P. BUTZ, } Com.
EDWARD A. SOLELIAC. }

Allentown, Pa., April 6, 1889.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our beloved friend and fellow member, Titus S. Troxell, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That while we heard with sincerest sorrow of his death, we rely implicitly upon the merciful Providence of Him who doeth all things well; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Euterpean Literary Society, while mourning the loss of a faithful member and zealous supporter, express its warmest sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives, and commend them for consolation to Him who gave and hath taken away; and be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed member, entered upon the minutes of the Society, and published in the city papers and THE MUHLENBERG.

G. S. KLECKNER, }
EVAN B. LEWIS, } Com.
REUBEN H. BACHMAN. }



—The *College Message* contains among other very creditable productions an article on "College Discipline." The author's views differ somewhat from those expressed in the *Free Lance*.

* * *

—The *College Rambler* of Illinois College has a new staff of editors and business managers. It starts out nicely with a large amount of readable matter. If future editions are equally interesting, the editors need not "fear and tremble."

* * *

—The *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly* is doubtless one of the neatest and most entertaining of all our exchanges. It has the faculty of presenting short and interesting selections. Its editorials are brief and intended for its own folks.

* * *

—The *Free Lance* from Pennsylvania State College has greatly improved its appearance. A mounted knight, clad in heavy armor, flourishing a lance, now adorns its cover. The articles on "German Universities" and "Discipline in Colleges" are very interesting, the latter particularly, as it touches things of vital importance to students.

* * *

—Another of our southern exchanges is the *Roanoke Collegian* of Salem, Va. We are happy to say that it strikes us favorably. It seems to be a well conducted journal, not stuffed with trumpery and yet attractive. We could find no fault with its literary matter; but there is evidently something wrong with its type. Some of the letters are badly crippled. This, however, is the printer's affair.

—One of our best exchanges is the *N. C. University Magazine* of Chapel Hill, N. C. It is a bi-monthly, containing fifty pages of readable matter. Its literary columns contain masterly productions and are highly entertaining. Its editorials are of a reformatory trend, and are interesting to all college students. It devotes several pages to College News and to Book Review. It is not averse to the beautiful and contains many an elegant clipping; but, above all, it contains no trash.

* * *

—The March number of *The Wittenberger* from Ohio is decidedly lively. It is all "Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest" from beginning to end. It contains the first honor oration delivered by Ed. H. Hughes. Wittenberg's own orator was awarded second honor, in addition to being ranked first by each of the three judges on thought and composition. But, alas! The orator was found guilty of plagiarism, expelled from college and fraternity, and disgraced in every sense of the word. It appears that the speech was taken from the *Princeton Review* of Jan. 1879, from an article on "Moral Government" by Prof. B. F. Cocker, D. D., of the University of Michigan. The *Wittenberger* speaks thus of the affair: "The article by Dr. Cocker is twenty-three pages long, while the orator's production contains only about seventeen hundred words. The two were identical down to illustration, punctuation and dashes, with this exception, that where Dr. Cocker quoted from another author, the orator seems to have run that in as his own. * * * The last paragraph of the oration seemed to be original; but the orator said that he had taken several of the ideas from Carlyle, so that probably twenty-five words of the entire oration might be credited as original."

We recognize the sad position in which Wittenberg finds herself and sincerely sympathize with her. Yet we somehow think the *Wittenberger* is too sanguine about the matter. We pity the unfortunate orator for his foolishness.

OUR ALUMNI.

- '69. The well-known publishing-house of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, has lately brought out "An Introductory New Testament Greek Method, together with a Manual, containing Text and Vocabulary of Gospel of John and Lists of Words, and The Elements of New Testament Greek Grammar, by William Rainey Harper, Ph. D., Professor in Yale University, and Revere Franklin Weidner, D. D., Professor of Exegesis in Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill." This book is destined to mark a new era in the study of New Testament Greek. In it are applied the same principles of treatment that have made Dr. Harper's Hebrew text books so successful in our American schools. In a column's review of this work the *Lutheran* says: "We note with pleasure that Dr. Weidner, though like his associate Dr. Harper, and like Dr. Hilprecht, still a young man, has advanced so prominently to the front rank as a scholar and teacher of the Oriental tongues. A prophet should not be without honor in his own country."
- '71. Rev. Hiram Peters, Norristown, Pa., has shown his business tact and interest in the cause of the new Philadelphia Seminary by making a house-to-house canvass of his congregation in behalf of that institution.
- '71. Rev. J. F. Ohl's excellent "Easter Services" are having a ready sale. We can most heartily recommend them.
- '73. Rev. G. H. Geberding, Lutheran missionary in the West, is very much encouraged with the prospects for an English Lutheran church in Portland, Oregon. By this time he is probably in Tacoma, or Seattle, W. T., on a tour of investigation.
- '73. Until the splendid new edifice of Grace Church, Reading, Pa., is completed, Rev. William H. Myers preaches in the Court House. Every Sunday evening the house is crowded and many are unable to gain

admittance. A late number of the *Lutheran* contains a cut of the new church and a full description of its beautiful and convenient appointments.

- '74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., has removed his law office to the second floor of No. 536 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. Both offices have been neatly painted and papered, and Mr. Schaadt prides himself on having one of the handsomest law establishments in the city.
- '76. "The Passion Story" is a new book for the Easter season by Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, Selinsgrove, Pa. Rev. Ochsenford is the author of many articles on Lutheran subjects in "Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia."
- '77. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig, Reading, Pa., who has not had a regular charge since his return from Europe, will probably soon engage in missionary work.
- '78. The Inter Seminary Missionary Alliance lately held its convention in Lancaster, Pa. The *Lancaster Intelligencer* says: "Rev. C. L. Fry delivered a very forcible and interesting address on the subject "The One Thing Needful." Following are a few of the thoughts presented. The power of self sacrifice for the accomplishment of good. Self sacrifice in its true character is the spirit of missions. Every one should carefully examine of what spirit he is, for the missionary needs unqualified selfsurrender. Selfishness, which ever defeats its own ends, can have no place here. The cost should be carefully considered. No vocation is so full of life giving sunshine and true reward, for true Christianity is an emancipation from bondage. Paul was of the true spirit to foster growth and prosperity of missions. Some one says "the law of all being is self-sacrifice." Truly everything costs—Calvary ever teaches us so. To be sacrificed, not to sacrifice, is the one thing needful. Hence, in the present missionary crisis, the missionary field should not be thought of as the last resort. The full-

ness of time is coming, yes, is at hand now. A crisis is something that will not pause. Shall rationalism be allowed to pretend to meet the crisis? Is the church ashamed of the gospel? The hidden nerve of Christianity is fervent love to God and the desire to glorify Christ. The true motive is not merely pity for the heathen. The one thing needful then comes to us with renewed force in the spirit of absolute self-consecration. God is love, love is sacrifice. The true life of man is true self expenditure.

The address was listened to with undivided interest and was well received by the large audience present.

The hour of pleasant social communion at Rev. Fry's home, after the evening meeting, was highly enjoyed by delegates to the convention, a number of ministers and professors of this city and several of the Methodist ministers in attendance at the conference in this place."

'79. Rev. Wilson M. Rehrig, Greenville, Pa., is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

'80. Rev. S. B. Stupp is preparing himself to do missionary work among the Slavonians in the mills of Phoenixville, Pa.

'81. Rev. C. L. Holloway's new church at Boquet, Pa., is a neat Gothic structure, and will seat three hundred in the auditorium, and one hundred more in the Sunday-school room.

'82. Rev. Jacob W. Lazarus' congregation has raised the pastor's salary.

'83. Rev. J. H. Ritter will probably accept a call to Shannondale, Pa. This is the "Red Bank" charge, in Jefferson Co., Pa.

'84. Rev. James J. Reitz, Cherryville, Pa., was lately married to Miss Ada J. Follweiler. Our best wishes are at hand.

'86. From the Reading *Herald* we learn that Samuel N. Potteiger, Esq., made his debut as counsel for a number of men who were arrested as tramps. "During the trial of these cases yesterday, A. H. Roth-

ermel and Samuel N. Potteiger, two young members of the Berks county bar, made their debut, and by their success in defending and acquitting seven of the prisoners, not only won much praise, but proved themselves to be possessed of ability that cannot fail to be recognized.

"During Mr. Potteiger's appeal for Fox and Kelley he said, 'This is one of the flimsiest cases that I have ever seen brought into this court. These men have been arrested for the terrible crime of sleeping in the Leesport furnace. They were pounced down upon by the officers and hustled off to jail regardless of their protests. If Grover Cleveland had chanced to be in that furnace asleep that night they would have arrested him as a vagrant. Conviction in such cases only places heavier costs upon the county, and we all know they are high enough already. The officer states that he received a telephone message, but did not know from whom. I don't want to reflect, but it would not be impossible for one to send a message to the other in order to make arrests and secure costs.'"

'86. Ernest T. Kretschmann, who graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1886, and who is finishing his course at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, has been elected pastor of Augustus Lutheran Church, at Trappe, Montgomery county. He will be ordained at the meeting of the Ministerium next June, and will then enter upon his pastoral duties. Mr. Kretschmann succeeds Rev. O. P. Smith, who in May will be installed pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration at Pottstown, to succeed the late Dr. Schmucker.—*Chronicle and News*.

'86. Charles Jefferis expects to fill a pulpit in Allegheny City during the Easter holidays.

'87. Reuben J. Butz is President of the Young People's Guild, St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa.



—Why

—Doth

—The wily

—Sophomore

—Allow the fence

—To lie unmolested

—On the front Campus?

—He remembreth his matriculation vow.

—Where are our proposed tennis courts?

* * *

—What's the matter with the base ball association?

* * *

—The rhetorical exercises for this scholastic year were concluded on Saturday, Apr. 6.

* * *

—The fence on the front campus has been torn down, thus giving the grounds a better appearance.

* * *

—The article on "The Epidermal System and Its Appendages" by G. S. Kleckner, '90, is the one awarded the Eliza prize of \$15 at the last Commencement.

* * *

—In consequence of the petition which was granted to the students by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, the Easter recess will extend from April 13 to April 23 inclusive.

* * *

—Sophronia's officers: President, J. B. Heil; Vice President, J. C. Rausch; Clerk, A. M. Brown; Correspondent, E. H. Kistler; Treasurer, W. O. Fegely; Librarian, I. H. Stettler; Ass. Librarian, M. K. Neiffer; Critics, E. M. Grahm, P. A. Laury; Editor of the Budget, N. O. Martin; Chaplain, F. Doerr.

—The Euterpean Literary Society reports the following officers: President, A. K. Keck; Vice President, C. C. Snyder; Recording Secretary, T. S. Troxell; Correspondent, W. P. Sachs; Treasurer, M. J. Bieber; Critics, G. S. Kleckner, W. P. Sachs; Editor of the Budget, R. H. Bachman; Chaplain, E. H. Trafford.

* * *

—The following is the course of Special Lectures arranged by President Seip: Monday, May 20, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., LL. D., on "The Pennsylvania Ministerium"; Tuesday, May 14, Rev. J. Fry, D. D., on, "The Geography of Luther Places"; Friday, May 3, H. H. Herbst, M. D., '78 on "Hygiene." These lectures will be delivered in the College Chapel from 2.00 to 4.00 P. M. of the days mentioned above. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all the friends and Alumni of College.

* * *

—A meeting of the Missionary Society was held in chapel, March 19. After devotional exercises conducted by Vice President, Dr. W. W. Wackernagel, A. K. Keck read a selection entitled "Opening of Doors," and E. M. Grahm an article on "Indian Missions." The Society then passed a motion to donate enough money to purchase an organ for St. Stephen's Mission Sunday School.

The Sunday School organized in the Seventh Ward School House is to be known as St. Stephen's Lutheran Mission. It is in a very flourishing condition; for at the third meeting it had a membership of 210. These are its officers: Superintendent, Prof. W. Wackernagel, D. D.; Ass't. Supt., F. T. L. Keiter, Esq., and J. H. Raker; Secretary, F. C. White; Treasurer, J. F. Dieter; Librarian, C. C. Snyder; Organist, Fritz Wackernagel. Besides the above mentioned, Longacre, Sachs, Brown, Beysher, Butz, Spieker, and Hemsath are teachers. A number of ladies of that part of the city are also rendering assistance.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Prof. M. H. Richards preaches quite frequently for Dr. Hinterleitner, at Pottsville.

* * *

* Prof. W. Wackernagel, D. D., is one of the contributors to *The Helper*, *Church Messenger*, *Yugend Freund* and *The Lutheran*.

* * *

* At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, held at Reading, Dr. T. L. Seip reported the cases of the beneficiary students up to date.

* * *

* President Theo. L. Seip, D. D., and Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D., attended the consecration services of Salem's Lutheran Church, Bethlehem, and delivered the afternoon addresses. The congregation had paid the entire debt before the church was dedicated. Rev. Enoch Smith, a member of the Board of Trustees, is its pastor.

STUDENTS.

* Raker was favored with a visit by his sister.

* * *

* We request our "social light" to pay up his dues.

* * *

* Thomas, you had better used Thomson's trouser-stretcher.

* * *

* Shimer, '91, has concluded that "ecstasy" is indefinable.

* * *

* What makes Fegely, '90, so averse to signing petitions?

* * *

* Ulrich, '90: "Does it warp a man's intellect to read THE MUHLENBERG?"

* * *

* Ramer, '92, we are glad to state, is convalescing and expects to return ere long.

* * *

* Meixell, '91, and Soleliac, '92, are welcomed back to College by their respective classes.

* What figure of speech is used when we speak of "Cooper's love of Homœopathy"? Preps, please answer.

* * *

* When Heil was told that the whole figure was required on the class photos, he gave a decided refusal.

* * *

* Moyer, '91, is unable to decide whether intelligence or age should be his criterion. She is just sweet sixteen.

* * *

* Given a translation and a Hassler: what method must be employed to find out the tense of a Greek verb?

* * *

* Horine scores one in his favor. The Constitutional History that "serves its purpose" says John Brown was "hung."

* * *

* The Freshmen call their class-mate, Leo Wise, Pope Leo. Dr. W. however rather regards him as a pocket-edition of the Pope.

* * *

* Snyder and Kistler, '91, have joined St. Michael's Choir. Gentlemen, did you have any other motives than the desire of being useful?

* * *

* Beysher to Dr. W. after a vain attempt to decline a German noun: "Is this a word of the strong, mixed, or weak declension?" "It's decidedly weak as usual."

* * *

* A certain Junior says the reason he does not pay his college bill till the end of the term, is because there is more chance of his staying here. Is it true Jack?

* * *

* Horine, '89, made a sunday school address at St. Michael's last Sunday. Only a few breaks were noticeable, such as "Remember Salt's wife," "Jonah's rod," etc.

* * *

* Fegely's class-mates have repeatedly begged him to quit saying "Yes, that's what I meant." Prompt obedience will release him from hearing somebody poetize about it.

* As "Jakey Strauss" wears his silk hat when sweeping his room, class '91 refuses to invest.

* * *

* Ulrich thinks the only alternative for him to keep up his status in German is to take a class in the Dr.'s Mission.

* * *

* The Snyders are taking advantage of the beautiful spring weather, and may frequently be seen driving through town behind a pair of bays. "Their best girls"? Certainly.

* * *

* Hemsath has volunteered to serve on THE MUHLENBERG's staff in the capacity of the editor's private barber. Naturally there is some satisfaction in having a permit to enter the sanctum.

* * *

* Our Business Manager, Lewis, seems to be carrying on a protracted correspondence with John Wanamaker. Is he desirous of becoming a postmaster, or does he seek to learn the art of bringing delinquents to terms? Friend Ritter, probably you can explain.

* * *

* Rausch, '90, has informed one of the Professors that "it was disgraceful for him to get left." We doubt not the veracity of the statement, Charlie, but you are not alone in the boat. So says our Junior sub. It's annoying to learn that our Associates do not fare better.

* * *

* He is accustomed to things that are "dark," for he comes from the coal regions. Who does? Why that love-stricken son of Muhlenberg who sends *billetdoux* to a blithe-some Moravian Seminary miss at Bethlehem. His epistles are so full of taffy, chocolate creams and the like, that the wonder is they do not adhere to the fingers of his lovely go-between. Love is master of all arts, not so?—*Critic*.

Meaneth this you, Hemsath?

Was the *Critic* very critical in the phraseology of the above?

OTHER COLLEGES.

English is taught in all Japanese government schools.

Seven magazines are published under the auspices of Johns Hopkins.

A lady is the prize winner in the oratorical contest at the Ohio Wesleyan University.

A Vassar girl being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun "kiss" was, replied that it was both common and proper.

Dr. George E. Reed, President-elect of Dickinson College, will be inaugurated on one of the days of Commencement Week.

At Wesleyan University the commencement orators will be the ten students having the highest marks in the rhetorical exercises in the junior and senior years.

The new chapel at Pennsylvania College is to be known as the Bruce Memorial. It will have a seating capacity of 750 and will be completed by September, 1889.

Eighteen of the colleges of Pennsylvania were established in the following order: University of Penn'a, 1753; Dickinson, 1783; Washington and Jefferson, 1802; Allegheny, 1815; Western University of Pa., 1819; Lafayette, 1826; Pennsylvania, 1832; Haverford, 1833; Bucknell, 1846; Westminster, 1852; Franklin and Marshall, 1853; Agricultural (Centre Co.), 1859; Swarthmore, 1864; Lehigh University, 1866; Muhlenberg, 1867; Ursinus, 1869; Thiel, 1873; Bryn Mawr, 1880.

Thos. B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia has given \$1000 to Princeton College for the institution of a yearly prize to be known as "The Thos. B. Wanamaker English Language Prize." The conditions governing the conferral of the same are as follows: "This prize, the yearly interest of \$1,000, is to be given to that member of the junior class, who shall pass the best examination in early English and Shakespearian English, and offer the best thesis on some assigned topic in English philosophy."

EDITORS OF THE MUHLENBERG :

For a Pennsylvania man to pause and look around him is just now a positive pleasure, for never has the University so teemed with life as this year. The happy signs of the times are on every side of us. The new Library Building, a magnificent structure—is so far advanced that some of the books will be stored in it next month, and the authorities announce that it will be open to the students in the fall, though it may not be completed for a year. Before summer the surf of the campus will probably be broken again, this time for the Alumni Hall, which at University gatherings will hold 2100 people; and the rumor has just reached us that the plans for the new Dormitory Building are at last complete—news of which only a Varsity man can appreciate the weight.

Athletics received a wonderful impetus early in the year, when the bright prospects for a good crew and team became generally known. Since then the men have been training steadily, and although the nine has been weakened by the loss of two valuable men, and the rowing practice hampered slightly by unfavorable conditions, the University will probably be well represented in both sports.

The crew will not be working together until after the class races on April 6th, but its make-up is fairly well determined. Within the last week the money for a new and more conveniently situated boat-house on the lower Schuylkill, has been raised, and the building will be commenced as soon as possible.

Other sports are not neglected, either. The Varsity cricket eleven will be fully up to the average, and from present appearances the movement to form a lacrosse team will be successful. There is a strong hope about college that both Yale and Princeton will put cricket teams in the field this year. The Inter-collegiate Association should contain more colleges besides Harvard, Haverford, and the U. of P.—the present members.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

CARLISLE, PA., March 15, 1889.

EDITORS OF THE MUHLENBERG :

Dickinson has a President! Dr. Geo. E. Reed, a graduate of Wesleyan University and of the Boston School of Theology, is now our head, though his duties will not commence till late in April. Dr. Reed is believed to be the right man for the place. He is a man of commanding presence, and broad scholarship and great executive ability. He is a noted pulpit orator and a great lover of the young.

In athletics our prospects are bright. Several batteries have been practicing in the gymnasium during the winter, and now the "crack" of the bat can be heard on the campus. At a recent gymnasium exhibition our tug-of-war team out-pulled a team of Indians twice; the first time the Indian anchor was pulled its whole length; the second time 3½ inches were pulled.

The students have lately been employed in a different direction. A revival was held in college recently, resulting in the conversion of 26; fully three-fourths of the students are now professing Christians. Since then the town has been thoroughly evangelized, students going from house to house, bibles in hand, with no other purpose in view than the salvation of souls. The trustees of the M. E. church gave up their church to the students, and in eighteen nights 114 souls were converted, making 140 in all.

An engineering course is to be established here by Mr. Allison, including electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. It will, most likely, be second to none in the country.

Sincerely,

DICKINSONIAN.

It was Richard III, and a matinee.
The sophomore sat in the front parquet,
And all was serene as a day in May,
Until King Richard began to pray,
"A horse! a horse!" in a pitiful way,
When the sophomore sprang from his seat,
they say,
And cried, the poor king's fears to allay,
"I'll get you a horse without delay,
I know how it is, I have felt that way."



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
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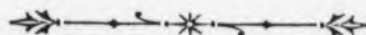
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FRANK C. OBERLY, '89. ELMER O. LEOPOLD, '89.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. CHARLES RAUSCH, '90. WILL P. SACHS, '90.
THOS. L. RHOADS, '91. HENRY H. HOWER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

JOHN H. RAKER, '89. EVAN B. LEWIS, '90.

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EDITORIALS.

THE Euterpean Literary Society has made a commendable step. During the Easter recess the hall underwent a thorough renovation. New paper adorns the wall and a rich new Brussels carpet is spread over the floor. This change was a long-felt want to the Euterpeans. As it is, the hall does not admit a desirable amount of light for holding an afternoon session. But by this change it is made much more cheerful. The men who served as a committee deserve praise for the taste they displayed in procuring wall-paper and carpet of such harmoniously blending colors. Now that the men can step into a room which looks cosy and fresh, we hope they may at the same time enter with renewed spirits and ambitions.

THE members of the Senior Class are anxiously counting the number of weeks during which they must still remain at College, and soon they will be thinking of merely the number of days. By the 29th of May final examinations will be concluded and every one will feel as free as a bird. The commencement programme has not yet preyed upon their minds nor will their cogitations for oratorical effusions on that occasion be as premature as they were last year. They seem to think "Let Commencement take care of itself." And rightly can they think so, for a mass of work is still looming up before their sight. Besides spring fever, that great malady to which almost all mankind is subject, has set in and accomplished its purpose. But underneath all the real or apparent toils there is also a ray of gladness. The time taken up by the course of special lectures will afford several hours for relaxation from work. Then too they look forward with joyful expectations to the remaining number of geological trips which are rather a diversion than a study. In these no one pretends much soberness and Prof. Bauman endeavors to make the occasion for geological trips as cheerful as he can. The first trip, on April 29th, was down to Freemansburg and in the direction of Redington. The greater part of this distance was footed and the boys' attention was called in particular to the rock-formations of the South Mountain. By this trip pleasant memories of botanical trips during Sophomore were recalled. The trip to the coal-mines is however looked forward to with far more pleasure than any other. These trips are certainly very impressive on one's limbs.

THERE are some persons who go about here at College with an air of "Won't you please do as I do?" If anything ridiculous happens at which they don't think fit to laugh, they will put on a very sober countenance and probably say, "I can't see why you laugh." Or if they are inclined to laugh, they seem annoyed if others are not affected similarly. If they are animated with what they call a spirit of progressiveness, they become vexed in case their companions do not join in with them. The sooner such persons rid themselves of this spirit the better for them. They ought to remember that the "Ego" is one individual while a companion is quite a different person. This spirit betokens great selfishness and by it men become repulsive to their associates. Let us imagine how we would feel if we were compelled to slavishly imitate the manners of others and we will soon desist from such a low spirit.

ON our return after the Easter recess our eyes were greeted with quite new scenery. The building and its surroundings had assumed a different and improved appearance. The fence has been removed from the front campus and its site was terraced and sodded. The ball-field, which before our departure looked as though no grass could be expected to grow there, was so thickly covered that the first sound we heard on our arrival was the clink of the janitor's lawnmower. The building has also received several coats of paint. Everything looked bright and fresh so that, according to a Prep's idea, we could enter upon our work with refreshed spirits. The students can count themselves very fortunate since everything is in such a good condition. Surely no one can complain for lack of a comfortable home. Though our buildings do not present such an imposing appearance, we can always reflect on what is in the inside. Alumni take pleasure in reminding us of the superior advantages and conveniences we have.

THE bill before our state legislature providing "that all graduates of chartered colleges of the commonwealth, who have taken a two years' course in pedagogics, shall be entitled to teach in our public schools without further examinations," has been signed by the faculties of seventeen colleges of Pennsylvania; and among these signatures we find the names of the members of our faculty. Any legislation that will establish provisions of such a nature for the benefit of the alumni of our colleges evidently meets with the unanimous approval of our college students.

In a number of our exchanges we notice remarks which fully indorse the movement. But one writer seems to be unduly grieved on account of the discrimination on the part of the state in favor of the normal school graduate and against the college-bred man; for this reason he feels called upon to attack normal schools. He thinks that a college graduate should be by far preferred to a normal school graduate. However much the college student may know or however thorough his training may be, he is not as able to follow the profession of teaching as the man who has had a special preparatory training for this profession. Now in normal schools, beside the course in theory of teaching, practical work under the eye of an instructor must be done by every student for several weeks. Certainly the benefits accruing from such a course dare not be ignored by the college student; and especially when we notice that every year more and more attention is paid to pedagogics.

The bill which is to be considered requires, in addition to the regular course of studies specified by the college curriculum, pedagogics as an elective study. Under such a provision the college graduate can begin work certainly much more fully equipped than the normal school man. No doubt friends of education are willing to give their hearty support to this bill; and soon it will not be necessary to pass annual examinations under a county superintendent.

SCARCELY any person is willing to take part in some sport or game unless he entertains the opinion that he is skilled in such an amusement. The base ball field is not entered unless one is confident of his ability to play his position. Nor does the average college student see fit to be the first one to keep silent after he has once been tempted to engage in an unimportant debate or dispute. He is generally bound to have the last word, else he cannot have the gratification of feeling himself master of the insignificant subject under consideration. He must be master.

Has it ever entered the mind of the same person that it might be well for him to enter the recitation room with the same spirit, not to be master over his classmates but to be master of his lesson? Evidently it has not. Those persons who are so anxious to be masters in outside affairs generally do not carry their spirit of mastery along to the class room. How many manifest a marvellous amount of resignation to the fates, as they say. Or how many are subject to what in plain English is called laziness. The only reason we can discover, why the wrangler shows far more willingness to be master in a dispute than in his lessons, is that his favorite occupation requires only the wagging of his tongue while his studies mean actual work.

Such men seem to live on the principle that idle prating will carry them through life. They have their ideals at the wrong place. They should rather direct their attention to the specific duties of life. Nothing can be more disgusting to the generality of men than to see a person who is not master of his position. If the spirit of mastery does not characterize our particular work at college there is very little likelihood that it will characterize our life-work. In our definite duties we should try to be able to say "Veni, Vidi, Vici." No matter what a student attempts, as long as he begins it in a half-despairing mood there is but very little hope of success.

THOUGHT-GEMS.

Fear that man who fears not God.

Duties are ours; events are God's.—*Cecil.*

Endurance is patience concentrated.—*Carlyle.*

Chance generally favors the prudent.—*Joubert.*

The great theatre for virtue is conscience.—*Cicero.*

No man was ever scolded out of his sins.—*Cowper.*

Joy in one's work is the consummate tool.—*Brooks.*

Gentleness and affability conquer at last.—*Terence.*

Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works.—*Shakspeare.*

Too low they build who build beneath the stars.—*Young.*

Happiness consists in the constitution of the habits.—*Paley.*

Good deeds ring clear through heaven, like a bell.—*Richter.*

Love is the golden ladder upon which the heart mounts to heaven.—*Geibel.*

Affectation hides three times as many virtues as charity does sins.—*Mann.*

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.—*Emerson.*

The art of a thing is first, its aim, and next, its manner of accomplishment.—*Boyce.*

A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow real poverty.—*Hume.*

To divest one's self of some prejudices, would be like taking off the skin to feel better.—*Greville.*

It is better to inspire the heart with a noble sentiment than to teach the mind a truth of science.—*Brooks.*

Heaven's gates are not so highly arched as king's palaces; they that enter there must go upon their knees.—*Webster.*



STILL, BUT MIGHTY POWERS.

BY J. B. WERNER, '90.

How mightily the still and silent forces of nature continually do work! Chemical affinity, which holds the countless atoms in their right relations and maintains in large degree the stability of the world itself, gravitation, which binds planet to planet, sun to sun, system to system, and universe to universe and preserves throughout the ages the harmony of the spheres,—the genial rays of the sun which, kissing the tender buds on all the trees on a thousand hills, quicken and animate all nature into newness of life,—these, with countless others, are examples of the play of those still and silent forces which act so powerfully in the preservation of the universe and play such an important part in the happiness and well-being of mankind.

These forces or powers, though oft unheeded by the careless and unobservant, are the very ones which benefit us most highly and upon which our welfare is most dependent. Not the angry tornado, with its dread and dire portents, but the gentle zephyr, noiseless and coming "not with observation," vivifies and exhilarates exhausted nature and bids the weary flower rear its drooping head. Not the hissing geyser with its hot and bitter waters, but the silently welling spring refreshes the lolling cattle and rejoices the weary shepherd.

Silently and noiselessly winter makes his approach and in a moment all the world is held in his relentless grasp. Every river, brook and rill

"Feels the chill magic of his look
And lingers into stone."

Nor is there aught to break these frosty fetters save the still and gentle forces of lovely spring

"Whose voice, in dell and thicket heard,
Cheers on the nest the mother-bird;
The ice-lock'd streams, as if they felt
Her touch, to liquid diamond melt."

Equally as silently does nature work when acting malevolently. To-day we are well and in the enjoyment of health, to-morrow sickness, coming without warning, may have overtaken us. I press the hand of my friend and rejoice in the smile of him I love, the while unmindful of the noiseless approach of cruel Death at whose nod and beck the warmest hand must chill and the truest heart grow cold.

May we not inquire whether this same rule does not hold good in moral life as well? We find it does; for are not the great powers which move us most mightily the still and silent powers,—the still small voice of conscience, the quiet and mighty influence of love and friendship, the formative power of example and personal influence? Many a young man, deaf to all entreaty and supplication, to whom warning and threats have been alike in vain, has been restrained from the paths of wickedness only by the power of the pure and holy life of a loving mother from whose prayers he knows his name is never absent. Not all the awful thunders of Mt. Sinai shaking the earth to its very foundations, but the quivering form of the loving Savior extended upon the bloody cross has won and still ever continues to win men to repentance and obedience.

"Architects of Fate" silently and secretly we are daily, yea hourly, "working in these halls of Time." Noiselessly and quietly we rear the wondrous structure, "the house where God may dwell," as we are told King Solomon built his beautiful temple without the sound of hammer being heard upon it. Here an example, there an influence, the expectations of a superior, the presence of a friend, the unutterable prayers of a parent,

—these are the material furnished us by an omniscient Master and with which we are constantly building in secrecy and in silence.

The movements of thought which determine our tastes and inclinations, the tasks we are daily busied about, the influences of society in which we move, in fact, our whole environment, we find to be a most powerful force for better or for worse, pervading the moral world like an atmosphere. Carefully then should this environment be chosen. Foolish indeed is he who will persist to breathe an atmosphere he knows to be contaminated. With every inhalation the subtle poison enters to work him dire ruin there. Why then not be wise in regard to that subtlest and most ethereal atmosphere of all, the moral atmosphere? Let us choose wisely and well, so that we may be environed by such influences and associations as shall to the greatest degree elevate our ideals and most mightily quicken into being all the nobler thoughts of life and character.

Nor let us forget that there is regnant within us too such a still but mighty power which, if exerted aright, can not fail but set in motion great and blessed forces of goodness. We allude to that mighty power common to all, the power of being good, true and manly men, and thus exerting a mighty though silent influence for good upon our fellowmen. It matters not by whom or in what station this influence is exerted, whether by the priest at the altar or the laic in his pew; it is always powerful, never insignificant. However humble and lowly, there is no one but can exert this power, a power whose influence is never lost, but which lives on in other lives and reaches on into eternity. Valuable to man and precious and exceeding lovely in the sight of God are all good, and manly, and noble lives; and even though such lives never win the notice or admiration of men, they win the favor of heaven and their record, divinely effulgent, shall yet shine as the brightest of heaven's bright stars!

THE COSMOPOLITAN DINNER TABLE.

BY M. J. BIEBER, '91.

The world is eager to minister to the wants of her inhabitants; she is profuse with presents to her children. The common man is served by his fellows, who furnish him with nature's choicest gifts and man's handiwork. The present stage of civilization has made it possible to place within the reach of man, at his bidding, every plant, fruit, mineral, and living thing that mother earth can produce, and cheerfully and willingly does she obey every whim and caprice of her much-indulged progeny.

Imagine yourself on a trip to New York City. Tired and dusty from travel you allow yourself to be ushered into a cab, and in a short time you find yourself enjoying the spacious accommodation of a first-class hotel. Fatigue compels you to seek your room early, and you are soon in the sweet embrace of Morpheus.

After a long night's rest you rise, dress, attend to the business that brought you to the city, and, that being finished, at last reseek your hotel for dinner. You are ushered into the inviting dining-room of one of New York's most noted hotels. Your refreshing sleep, your long morning's work, and the savory odors from the dining-room put you into a mood to relish everything that an epicure's taste, a cook's skill, and a liberal purse can afford.

On entering the dining-room, your eye is arrested by one of the finest paintings that ever met your gaze. Perhaps it is a group of animals such as no one but Rosa Bonheur, the great Austrian painter, would have executed. Heavy portieres, imported from Damascus, conceal the opening into a private dining room, which retreat the looms of Brussels have carpeted.

On sitting down to your meal, you notice the mahogany chairs which the lumbermen of South America furnished, and the snow-white table cloth which the flax farmers of Russia have presented through

the aid of Belfast's industries. You do not fail to see that the Chinese have been called into requisition to supply the cups and saucers, or that the plates were manufactured in the world's metropolis. The cutlery bears the stamp of Sheffield, while the napkins made in Manchester, England, are in rings of Philadelphia electro-plating.

You are offered the choice of tea dried in China, coffee marketed in Rio Janeiro, Java, or Arabia, or chocolate produced in Mexico or South America. The spoons with which you help yourself to West India sugar, from a silver bowl, the product of Nevada's mines, were manufactured in New England.

The dairy farms along the Hudson furnished the milk, and the peasants of Switzerland sent the cheese. Chicago's butchers must be thanked for the excellent beef; Cincinnati's pens for the ham, and Texas contributed her share to the repast by donating mutton. Fish from the Atlantic waters and oysters from the Chesapeake's beds deliciously conclude the first course. The salt, without which even a French cook would not be appreciated, was probably mined in Russia.

While waiting for the second course, you quietly peruse the morning paper and in a few minutes you are transported to other countries into every part of the world. You see the Stars and Stripes still triumphantly waving at Samoa; you behold Austria mourning for her Crown Prince; in imagination you follow Stanley through the malarial wilderness of Africa, the heart-broken Russian convicts to the frozen death-dealing mines of Siberia; and the tourist through the sunny climes of Italy or over the snow-capped peaks of Switzerland. You deeply sympathize with the American consul, pursued by an infuriated Chinese mob, and as you shudder at the outrageous deeds the comely waitress asks "Cranberry, currant or raisin pie?"

You order a small piece of each kind and find that the seedless currants of Greece are no inferior article for pastry, and with equal

avidity you help yourself to the French raisin and the American cranberry pie. While eating your ice cream, you can almost see the Mexicans gathering the vanilla beans and preparing them for shipment to all parts of the world, and you are carried in imagination to the time of Montezuma "who drank his chocolate flavored with vanilla from a golden goblet."

A Brazilian product in the form of tapioco completes your second course, and you would be ready for your wines. Port, California, German, Bordeaux and Madeira are offered to you, but since you are from Pa. you do not "look upon the wine when it is red," and even also refuse a Havanna. You leave the dining-room. After a brief survey of the building you saunter into the great city and are soon lost to view in the busy, rushing, noisy streets of America's metropolis.

THE SO-CALLED LITERARY CLUBS AND CLUB-ROOMS.

BY J. F. DIETER, '91.

The farther we go back in history, the more the evidences that this age has not yet reached the pedestal of intellectual perfection, multiply. By following the customs and manners of the ancients, and by close study of their superstitious ideas we unavoidably discover some grave cause underlying all their peculiar fancies, as we now please to call them. For instance, we know that the Egyptians, Ethiopians, and Israelites from the earliest ages have refused to eat the flesh of swine. The western nations however departed from this rule, and to-day we realize the danger of this article of food, on account of the trichina contained in it.

Although we may not directly condemn a thing, yet we show by our actions and the little interest we take in it a lack of due appreciation. We are ready to admit that what is true in the material civilization of man, is in like measure true of his intellect-

ual advancement. To become an intelligent man is a far greater honor than to become a rich man; for riches are often inherited, whilst intellectual attainments are only obtained by hard labor and the pleasant association with learned and philosophical men. It was for the latter reason that the literary men of a few centuries ago, formed the so-called literary clubs and established their club-rooms where they might come together, either to exchange opinions or to consult upon some new idea. That they derived great benefits from such sources can not be denied; for it is only by being criticised in the work we do and by avoiding the repetition of the same errors, that we become masters in any field of labor.

We find by reading history, that in the fourteenth century the art of poetry in Germany was on a decline, and through the following two centuries it had completely ceased. Discord reigned supreme in the empire. Emperors and princes took no interest in literature, but strove only to enlarge their homes and to increase the number of their servants. The lower nobility sank so low as to become a band of marauders. Among the ministers of the gospel insubordination and ignorance went hand in hand; already at the beginning of the fourteenth century neither abbots nor monks were able to write their own names. The only class which still fostered poetry and paid any attention to literature was the handicraftsmen, who carried it on, consonant to the rules of trade.

Things soon assumed a different basis. New universities were established and the people began to take more interest in literary work; still it required time and patience. The most zealous among them formed themselves into clubs and established places of meeting. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the learned class in the city of Mentz, Germany, formed themselves into a society, the object of which was to further advancement in the poetical line. This club was based on a constitution, and its members were required to do a certain

amount of reading and writing from one meeting till the other, when it was required of them to relate what they had read and to bring forth their productions for inspection. This club existed but for a short time. The people were not ready to make that step and consequently the club could not stand. This however was an effort in the right direction and the example it set for the future generation was a good one.

Not only did these so-called literary clubs of old confine themselves to any particular branch of learning; but men of every profession, and of every department of life came together in the evening or on an afternoon and their conversation was not limited to one special branch. It was quite natural for the poet to converse with the musician, the minister with the politician and thus their club-rooms were made even more attractive than the parlors in their own homes. That those who belonged to such circles did not to a certain extent become bigoted, we will not deny; still we can say that, though they have become somewhat peculiar and conceited, they evidenced their field of knowledge and opened the gates for those who came after.

The majority of those so-called literary clubs originated in a somewhat peculiar manner. That is, they originated more by chance than by any other cause. Probably one of the learned men in those times met another at some public place and naturally they would engage in a lively conversation, probably in a discussion, and from that originated quite a number of those gatherings of learned men. Let us go back to the time of Shakespeare and Jonson; we know perfectly well how and where they had their discussions and what the results were. We also know that what the one lacked in education the other lacked in style, and by the co-operation of the two some of the very grandest productions were brought forth. That men of such repute should meet at a public home to exchange opinions, seems to our age a somewhat loose custom. We must however consider the time in which

these men lived and also learn of what nature these houses were; they were nothing more than coffee houses where our literary men assembled and drank their coffee which in their time was a very extravagant drink.

For such men as Shakespeare and Jonson a room was set aside, in which they met and to which they invited their friends. These meetings were of very frequent occurrence and the conversation was always of a literary nature. The same thing is found to be the case in Dryden's time. Let us bear in mind that these meetings were more out of custom than principle.

When we speak of societies or clubs, we mean an organization of individuals promising to obey and follow certain rules laid down in what is called a constitution. It was quite different at that time in England; these men came together at any and all times and conversed upon any topic which suggested itself to their minds.

In the periods wherein Shakespeare, Jonson and Dryden lived, there was less candor of speech than in ours; beside the want of education and learning, they wanted the benefits of converse. The way they expressed their thoughts would in our age be considered coarse and vulgar. The more a man associates with educated men, the more polished he becomes. We see that proved by referring back a few centuries. The ancient poets, for instance, were very rustic in their conversation and writings; but later on men were more careful in their style and expression. The only reason we can see for such a change is, that companionship with educated men, and the coming in contact with men of every department of life in and through the club-rooms, gave them the knowledge of the fitness of things.

Dryden would spend his forenoon in reading and writing. In the afternoon he would go to "Will's Coffee-house," the great literary rendezvous; young poets, students fresh from the universities, literary *dilettanti* crowded round his chair, (which in the summer time was placed near the window so that he

was able to have a full view of all that was occurring in that immediate neighborhood, and in the winter occupied the first place near the fireside,) to get in a word with the great monarch of taste and the umpire of letters. Every one who heard him speak or who was in his company felt himself greatly benefited. Therefore these meetings were of almost daily occurrence and their influence was such as to make men thirst for knowledge, though at the same time they did not furnish it themselves. We must conclude therefore that the so-called clubs and club-rooms of a few centuries past have done their liberal share of good. Though custom since has greatly changed, we still love and admire to read the works of those literary heroes, even though they have received their information and knowledge in a coffee-house.

AMBITION,—THE TRUE AND FALSE.

BY WILLIAM P. SACHS, '90.

From the earliest times man in his perverse and envious nature was known to have permitted ambitious aspirations to be present in his career through life, and although repeatedly warned of the dire and certain fall awaiting such a course by the numerous and impressive examples of such as have gone before, the imprisoned love of ambition has nevertheless in these modern days grown stronger and stronger in his easily deluded nature; till to-day it has so closely interwoven his fanciful mind with exaggerated delusions, that it holds him with a firm grasp, urges him on to attempt to scale every peak, and finally on his approach at the pinnacle abandons him in the most trying circumstance of his life, and leaves him helpless to tumble headlong down the precipice of dishonour into untold misery and a premature end.

How well for us all, would we but remember the pitiful illustrations which history of all ages exposes to our perusal. Why will not men accept the experience of great and

noble predecessors and avoid falling into the same sad plight? Why will not every youth who aspires to greatness and renown stop in his career and spend a few reflective moments in silent revery over the tomb of the fallen Napoleon or ambitious Wolsey, who in their selfish course mounted higher and higher, nobly surmounting every obstacle, proving themselves superior to every emergency, yes, masters of every situation but one—by which they fell? How should the words of Wolsey re-echo in our ears, when in his misery he exhorts his friend: "Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition, by that sin fell the angels; how can man then the image of his maker hope to win by't?" How should not the well known fate of Caesar thoroughly convince our doubting minds of the predestined certainty of such a course? How should it not stir our souls to firm resolve, not to darken our promising career by the vaulting ambition and envious desires which the examples of Napoleon, Wolsey, Benedict Arnold, Jeff Davis and numerous others so emphatically teach us?

When men blindly rush on to premature destruction their case is one deserving of pity; but when repeated admonitions and illustrative examples are, as it were, thrust before their eyes, aye, even drilled into their inconvincible minds, and numerous parallel occurrences are daily exposed for their inspection, which continually bring to light the damning influences and uncertain results of such an ambitious and egotistic life; when they unheedingly break away from their friends and madly rush on in a frantic race toward what to them appears to be the goal of glory; when they will in no wise be checked in their wild career, and in their blindness finally founder on ambitious destructive crags, sinking down into the mire of dishonor and exile, and there, an object of scorn and derision, lie a helpless prey to the designs of their enemies; then, I say, let them endure the punishment of their folly; let them, in their just misery, repent, and spend their ebbing moments in their

self-sought desolation; let them feel and deplore with Cardinal Wolsey when he says: "Had I but served my God with half the zeal with which I served my king, he would not in mine age have left me naked to my enemies." Such is the fate of selfish ambition.

But, you may ask, should man have no ambition? How did our honored forefathers scale the heights of fame, and die mourned by their nation and respected by the whole world? How did they shine forth in all the effulgence of the noonday sun? Did they have no ambition, or did fickle chance smile favorably upon their lot? Surely not the latter. 'Twas ambition, noble ambition, not such as is mingled with the selfish desire for superiority, but noble, inspiring ambition, such as should find habitation in every youthful breast and be nurtured for philanthropic ends. If the "genus homo" be entirely without ambition, without that which in humility extends a helping hand to the forsaken and distressed, which accomplishes all and seeks all by the grace of God, he will fall into the deepest degradation, lust and sin, and inhabit a world of barrenness and waste, devoid of all love for the beautiful and just.

Such then should be the kind of ambition that should pervade every youthful breast; this the elevating impulse that should be breathed into the heart of every American; this the beacon light, the glow-worm in our terrestrial path, to lead us on in christian endeavor to gain the "crown of life." Such should be the footprints left by us upon the sands of time that posterity could look upon with favor, and imitate to advantage; that finally when discrepant old age bears upon us we may with satisfaction look back upon a well spent life; that when the Almighty in his illimitable wisdom calls us hence, we may have the sure hope of entering upon life and happiness eternal, under the triumphal arch bearing the inscription: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."



—The principal feature of the April number of *The Hesperian* is the first honor oration which is to represent Nebraska at the inter-state oratorical contest at Grinnell, Iowa, May 2. The subject is "Home Rule for Ireland."

* * *

—The *Hamilton College Monthly* regularly makes its appearance, fraught with choice productions. One of the most noticeable features of the *Monthly* is that its literary columns are filled almost entirely by the ladies of the college. While in many cases college papers would be improved by omitting such literature, yet in this case it is otherwise. All the productions claim your attention to the end, and there is some satisfaction in reading them.

* * *

—We welcome the *Buchtelite*, a monthly issued for the first time from Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. It has a good appearance, and compares favorably with the average college journal. In regard to what a college paper should be, we agree to a great extent with the '84 man; yet students' work should not be shut out entirely, nor is another interesting article out of place. The *Buchtelite* has made a good beginning, and its vigorous tone promises certain success, which is our earnest wish.

* * *

—It is a pleasure to take up a journal like the *Haverfordian*. Such a fine quality of paper and such large clear print is seldom found in college journals. It would be a blessing if some others would imitate the *Haverfordian* in this feature. Many an article would perhaps be rendered readable, which otherwise makes one positively tired.

If circumstances do not warrant the enlargement of your paper, then cut down your literary columns rather than crowd two pages of matter upon one.

* * *

—There is something about the *Thielsenian* which invariably makes it appear new and interesting. What it is we can not exactly explain. But of this we are certain, that its editorial staff is made up of good material. The editorials are short and always of such a nature that one feels it worth the while to read them. Its literary columns contain excellent thoughts, expressed in forcible yet faultless language. "Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum" is a good motto, and we are glad to see you live up to it, *Thielsenian*.

* * *

—We received a part of the April number of the *Geneva Cabinet*. What we have, however, is pleasant and readable. We were particularly interested in "Colleges of the Old World" when it ended abruptly with these words: "The principal thoroughfare in Oxford is 'High Street.' This is the great promenade for the students. Dressed in their gowns and broad topped—" We were anxious to know what happened then. Certainly not the diagnosis of class '89, as the next page represents. Let the editor also remark about their *errata* in the exchange columns.

* * *

—The *University Mirror* is a very nice little journal. Its cover is simple and attractive and its print is excellent. We are somewhat reluctant, however, to criticise its matter. It has some good articles, it is true. "A Thrilling Tale," for instance will be admired by all. But so much can not be said for its editorials. They are wonderfully weak, as if exhausted by the labor of evolution. Probably wrong subjects are to blame; for instance, "The Amendment." No offence. Tastes differ, and others may not think as we do. As a rule, however, we think it best, if you have nothing to say, say nothing.

OUR ALUMNI.

'71. On Sunday, May 5th, Rev. Oliver P. Smith was installed pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown, Pa.

'71. Rev. J. H. Neiman, Catawissa, Pa., is one of the most active and progressive men in his profession. He lately dedicated a handsome new church at Mainsville, Pa., and laid the corner-stone of another at Nunsidia, Pa. That shows pastoral activity.

'73. The Church of the Redeemer, Albany, N. Y., Rev. D. Luther Roth, pastor, is in a flourishing condition. A lot with a parsonage has been bought at a cost of \$8200. A chapel will soon be erected.

'73. From the *Lutheran* we learn that Rev. William H. Myers, Reading, Pa., within a short time has increased the membership of his church by the addition of more than one hundred and fifty names.

'74. A letter from Rev. J. J. Kuntz, Conyngham, Pa., informs us that his brother Dr. Monroe T. Kuntz, Mulberry, Indiana, lately had his collar-bone fractured by being thrown out of his carriage.

'74. A new catalogue of the School of Pedagogy, University of the City of New York, contains the name of Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D., as lecturer on Psychology.

'75. We regret to announce the death of Dr. Wilson S. Berlin of Allentown, Pa. From the *Chronicle and News* of that city we clip the following interesting account of his life:

Dr. Berlin was born in Cherryville, Northampton county, August 8th, 1853, and was therefore in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His father was Daniel Berlin and was engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He died fifteen years ago. Wilson assisted his father in his establishment when a boy and attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Having acquired the rudiments of an education, he, in 1869, entered Muhlenberg Col-

lege, from which institution he graduated in 1875. In the same year he went to Reading and read medicine with Dr. D. W. Schoener, now deceased. He took a full course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. He then went to Conyngham, Luzerne county, where he practised medicine for about nine months. He came to Allentown early in 1879 and opened an office here on May 1st of that year. In 1884 he was a candidate for Coroner on the Democratic ticket and was elected. This was the only political office he ever sought and he was successful upon his first effort. He was married on March 24, 1881, to Miss Annie M. Newhard, daughter of Mr. Charles L. Newhard, who survives. Dr. Berlin was a member of Franklin Chamber, No. 9, Knights of Friendship, and of Allentown Castle, No. 55, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Personally Dr. Berlin was very popular and his death is deplored by a large circle of friends. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved widow and mother.

'76. The salary of Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, Selinsgrove, Pa., has been increased \$100. As one of the younger historians of the Lutheran Church Rev. Ochsenford is rapidly gaining a reputation. His contributions on Lutheran biography and history to Appleton's Annual, an addition to Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, have been highly praised for their painstaking accuracy.

'78. From the *Lancaster Daily New Era* we get the following:

"FRENCH SOCIETY."—Another interesting meeting of the Clisophic Society was held on Friday evening at the residence of Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq., corner of North Duke and Orange streets. The Rev. Chas. L. Fry delivered the essay, the subject of which was "French Society, the salon especially considered." It was a criticism of social life in Paris, in which the salon

figures so prominently. The latter was described as an assembly of cultivated men, presided over by a woman of talent, genius or rare social qualities. The influence the salon exerts on politics, the literary and artistic world and society generally was dwelt upon at considerable length, and the assertion made that through it woman in France was enabled to acquire greater power in politics and literary and artistic circles than her American sister. Modern society, as such, had its origin in the French salon. The latter was compared to the society of ancient Greece and Rome, though there exists one great difference in them, and that is, that while the women composing the cultured society of the ancients were of loose morals, those of the French salon of to-day are of the best women of the nation. The discussion which followed the reading of the essay was animated and interesting.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the residence of the Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., and the paper will be read by Miss Alice Nevins, whose subject will be "A Resume of the Ten Years' Work of the Cliosophics."

'80. Rev. S. B. Stupp is meeting with great success as pastor of St. John's Church, Phoenixville, Pa. On April 1st, a German parochial school was started and already has fifty-seven persons in attendance.

'82. The wife of Rev. Edwin H. Smoll, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., was lately buried at Allentown, Pa. Mrs. Smoll was a daughter of Rev. O. Leopold of Fogelsville, Pa.

'83. Rev. James O. Schlenker is becoming very popular at Tamaqua, Pa.

'83. On Sunday, April 7th, St. Stephen's Lutheran congregation of Wilmington, Delaware, Rev. W. A. Sadtler pastor, consecrated their new house of worship. Rev. Dr. Sadtler, the father of the pastor and formerly President of Muhlenberg College, and Rev. W. Ashmead Schaeffer of Phila-

delphia officiated. Two hundred and fifty-one years ago the first Lutheran Church in America was established in Wilmington by Swedish immigrants.

'85. Rev. William Hoppe is putting life into his congregation at Pittsfield, Mass. From the *Evening Journal* of that place we learn that at a recent congregational meeting a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a new church building. The prospects of the congregation are very favorable.

'85. Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., Allentown, Pa., has been elected President of the Alumni Association of the Dental Department, University of Pennsylvania.

'86. Samuel J. Kistler, Jr., Allentown Pa., is a director of the Saegersville Quarrying and Manufacturing Co., whose office is at 729 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The company owns 73 acres of pure slate land and employs over one hundred men.

PERSONALS.

* Spieker F. plays well at first.

* * *

* "Thay Schaeffer, thomthing sthinks!"
—Tham.

* * *

* Grahn shook hands with the four hundred last Tuesday.

* * *

* Seneker, Senn, and Ramer remained at college during vacation.

* * *

* W. Kistler's idea of a christian gentleman is very, very vague.

* * *

* Why does Meixell wear eye-glasses only when taking an evening stroll?

* * *

* Hassler, wishes to meet a select few on the bloody sands,—and further saith not.

* * *

* According to Seneker, a favorite diversion of the Persians is the "cultivation" of animals.

* Beysher has been appointed manager of the college base ball team, the right man in the right place.

* * *

* Horine sacrifices a meal to write a sixteen page letter to a fair maid of Montour, and feels *el(l)ated* over it.

* * *

* To keep up the reputation of room 60, which an alumnus has won for it, our own new prep slumbers till 8.30.

* * *

* Snyder H. will pitch next Saturday's game. The out-field can provide themselves with chairs, umbrellas, and a box of cigars.

* * *

* Will somebody please inform Hower that it is not the idea of a Sub. to keep his locals sub rosa, but to hand them in on time.

* * *

* The latest freak in college is the Soph who swallowed a tablespoonful of St. Jacob's Oil to cure a cold. He is laid up for repairs.

* * *

* They say Kistler, '91, is longing to be elected superintendent of the Aineyville Sunday School as successor of Mr. Longacre resigned.

* * *

* Gimlich, Martin, and Olhausen are members of the city Lawn Tennis Club. They have an occasional *racket* at Tenth and Linden Streets.

* * *

* If Weaver had had some of his characteristic magnetism for the gentler ones in his hands last Saturday, we would have won the day. Centre field wants a new man.

* * *

* The new Prep in room 78, whose name by the way is Ambrose, has a decided antipathy to the kind of ambrosia with which several Freshmen plastered his door. We are unable to give the correct technical name of the substance, but Ulrich S., who is authority on all odors, informs us the common name is "Limberger."

* For the twelfth time, Kurtz has given up his meerschaum. No, we cannot tell a lie; the celebration of Washington's inauguration is still fresh in our memory—we mean his corncob.

* * *

* Raker is certain of having won one hundred votes for the Constitutional Amendment. What's the matter with prefixing "Fo" to your name, John, and canvass the state for governor?

* * *

* Shimer wishes us to state that he is advance ticket agent for the Allentown Female Seminary Musicales. Students wishing to attend such entertainments will confer a favor by purchasing tickets of him, as he has a special contract with our cousins—the more tickets he sells, the oftener——.

* * *

* Fred Kuntz, of the Academic Department, son of Rev. John J. Kuntz, '70, is the first son sent to Muhlenberg by an alumnus. By the way, he has had the good fortune of stepping into the editor's *sanctum* as an occupant. We hope many more of our alumni may follow suit, and let the second generation be represented at our Alma Mater.

* * *

* The following men have been named by Prof. M. H. Richards as contestants in the Junior Oratorical Prize Contest; their names are given in alphabetical order: David J. Gimlich, Geo. S. Kleckner, Evan B. Lewis, J. Charles Rausch, Irwin B. Ritter, Will P. Sachs, Martin G. Schaeffer, Ira E. Seidle, Samuel R. Weaver, and James B. Werner.

* * *

* One of the meanest on record yet has come to light. Seneker was out calling at a place where overgrown poodles are "made of sterner stuff" than marble, and came in minus a coat-tail. His chum took in the situation at once, and innocently asked him whether he had "seen a cur" lately. Imagine Seneker's feelings at this unwarranted pun. His chum has since carried his head in a sling.



--Why?

--There will be

--No class day exercises.

--We see several new faces.

--Brace up to meet Lehigh next week.

* * *

--The front campus has a beautiful appearance.

* * *

--Seniors are now trying to dispose of their rooms.

* * *

--The Sophomore Class has taken up Homer's Iliad.

* * *

--Will the Freshmen Livy or will they not? We await an answer.

* * *

--A number of the students attended the Inauguration Celebration in New York last week.

* * *

--Quite a number of students have entered the Academic Department since the opening of the present session.

* * *

--The Seniors have been excused from Society and, what is still more interesting, also from the regular session tax.

* * *

--The Juniors are speaking of wearing the gown and mortar board on Junior Day, although nothing definite has as yet been done in the movement.

* * *

--The lecture on Hygiene on Friday afternoon, May 3, delivered in the college chapel by Dr. H. H. Herbst, '78, proved to be of great interest to the students.

--The boys have all returned to College hale and hearty, with the exception of Metzgar, '91, who has secured a position in an Easton pharmacy as drug clerk.

* * *

--Evidences of spring:

Seniors geologizing,
Juniors soliloquizing,
Sophomores botanizing,
Freshmen zoologizing.

* * *

--Events in prospectu:

College Lecture Course,
Grand Commencement Speeches,
Junior Contest,
Sophomore torpidity,
Freshmanic book-burning,
Prep examinations.

* * *

--The base ball team will appear in their new uniforms next Wednesday, when they will cross bats with Lehigh. The suits consist of gray shirts and trousers, with cardinal belts and stockings, and stripes of same color around the cap.

* * *

--The original services used at the Inauguration of George Washington, on April 30th, A. D. 1789, were used at the Centennial Anniversary in the College Church. At these services President T. L. Seip, D. D., assisted. The *Te Deum* which was rendered to the appreciation of all present, was Prof. Herrman's own composition.

* * *

--The following prizes have been announced: to the Senior Class the "*Amos Ettinger Honor Medal*," the "*Butler Analogy Prize*," and the "*German*" Prize; to the Junior Class the "*English Oratorical Contest*" Prize; to the Sophomore Class the "*Eliza*" Prize for the best herbarium and essay on "*The Ranunculaceae*," and also the "*German*" Prize. No prizes have been announced to the Freshmen this year.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Columbia will not have a nine this season.

Wellesley has a Japanese woman student, Miss Kirr Kato.

Eight colleges in America have an attendance of over 1000.

Columbia College is about to establish a full course for women.

Cornell students have been forbidden to give their yell on the street.

The chairs of the Edinburgh Medical Faculty are each worth \$17,000.

The Catholic University at Washington will be dedicated Oct. 6th, 1889.

De Pauw University, of Indiana, has been presented with a gift of \$2,000,000.

Ten thousand students are at present attending the University of Cairo, Egypt.

Oxford University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

The students at Lehigh have decided to wear the cap and gown regularly on Sundays.

The University of Michigan has 1882 students, thus ranking next to Harvard, with 1889.

The President of Pekin University, China, is translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese.

The University of Cambridge has just conferred upon Prince Albert Victor the degree of LL. D.

The first Latin Letter Fraternity in America was established at Cornell, with six charter members.

Columbia is desirous of holding an Intercollegiate Chess Tournament before the summer vacation.

The matriculation cards of students in German universities admit their holders to the theatres at half price, shield them from arrest by the civil authorities, and give free admission to many of the art galleries and museums of Europe.

Lincoln, Minister-elect to England, and Loring, Minister-elect to Portugal, are both Harvard graduates.

Cornell etiquette requires that no lady recognize a gentleman acquaintance on the University grounds.

The University of Mexico, which is the oldest college in America, was founded fifty years before Harvard.

The photograph of the students at Cornell is the largest group ever taken. It contains over 1,100 faces.

The Seniors at Tuft's College have decided to follow the precedent of the class of '88, and abolish Class Day. Their action has raised quite a commotion.

The plan for the wearing of caps and gowns on class day, by the Senior Class at Yale, has been abandoned, as not enough men were willing to purchase them.

A charter has been adopted for a new university in Tennessee. Eighteen trustees have been elected for the institution, the name of which is to be the Grant Memorial University.

Harvard athletes have to pass a physical examination before they are allowed to compete in the sports. Johns Hopkins requires a satisfactory examination to be passed in athletics before the diploma is given.

Washington received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1776, from Yale in 1781, and from the University of Pennsylvania and Brown in 1790. He was Chancellor of the College of William and Mary from 1788 to his death.

In his recent work "American Commonwealth," Prof. Brice, M. P., of Oxford University, pays this tribute to American college students: There is more zeal and heartiness among the men, more freshness of mind, more love of learning for its own sake, more willingness to forego the chances of fame and wealth for the sake of adding to the stock of human knowledge, than is to-day to be found in Oxford or Cambridge or the universities of Scotland.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, APR. 6, 1889.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MUHLENBERG:

Haverford, we believe, is trying to keep apace with the times in all things which pertain to colleges of her standard and associations. While she does not pretend to have reached the limit of advancement in the vocation of imparting information, she does claim to set a high standard and to work constantly toward it.

During the year, her courses in Physics and Electricity have been very much extended under the able direction and instruction of Dr. Henry Crew. These courses have been neglected, heretofore, to some extent, owing to lack of time of Dr. L. B. Hall who had them in charge.

At the beginning of next year, Dr. W. Hall of Chicago will assume responsibility for the health of the college. He has been appointed instructor in Anatomy, director of the gymnasium and resident physician.

The growth of the college is attested by the fact that there have been about one hundred applications for admission into the various classes next year. This will make it necessary to take another building for dormitory uses; the large dwelling formerly occupied by Ex-President Chase has been selected, and Dr. Gummere, who now occupies it will remove to one of the houses recently erected along the drive.

The Junior class is looking forward with pleasure to its exercises on the evening of the 11th of April; as the spring vacation begins the next day. It is an event to which the whole college looks forward with pleasure.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK,
March 9, 1889.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MUHLENBERG:

In accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association, I take pleasure in addressing to you the circular letter due from the *Columbia Spectator*.

Before speaking, however, of the condition

of our paper, I would like to say a few words concerning our Association. It must have struck you before now that its membership is altogether too small, and that there is great need of inducing more good papers to join us. How is this to be done? and what is the cause of the scarcity of members? The same answer might be made to both of these questions.

Our conventions must be made more enjoyable and the association must be brought more prominently before the notice of those papers we wish to have join us, as, for instance, *The Cornell Era*, *Cornell Sun*, and others.

A plan for the proceedings of the next convention has been submitted to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and you would greatly facilitate matters by expressing your opinion of the same as soon as possible.

The plan is as follows: On the morning of the date provided by the constitution, the convention should meet for its literary session, and here it might be remarked, that more care should be paid to the literary exercises, so that they might be listened to with pleasure and profit.

In the afternoon would take place the business session and in the evening the banquet.

The reason for having the literary exercises first, is that they would probably be of a high order, on account of the desire to occupy a prominent place in the afternoon session.

In this way, it seems to me, that we would derive more good from the convention than in any other, and, by having some object in the convention, would bring about a large attendance.

The past year has been a very successful one for the *Columbia Spectator*. Its circulation has been increased about one-half and it has been placed on a sound, financial basis. The prospect for a further continuance of this success is very promising.

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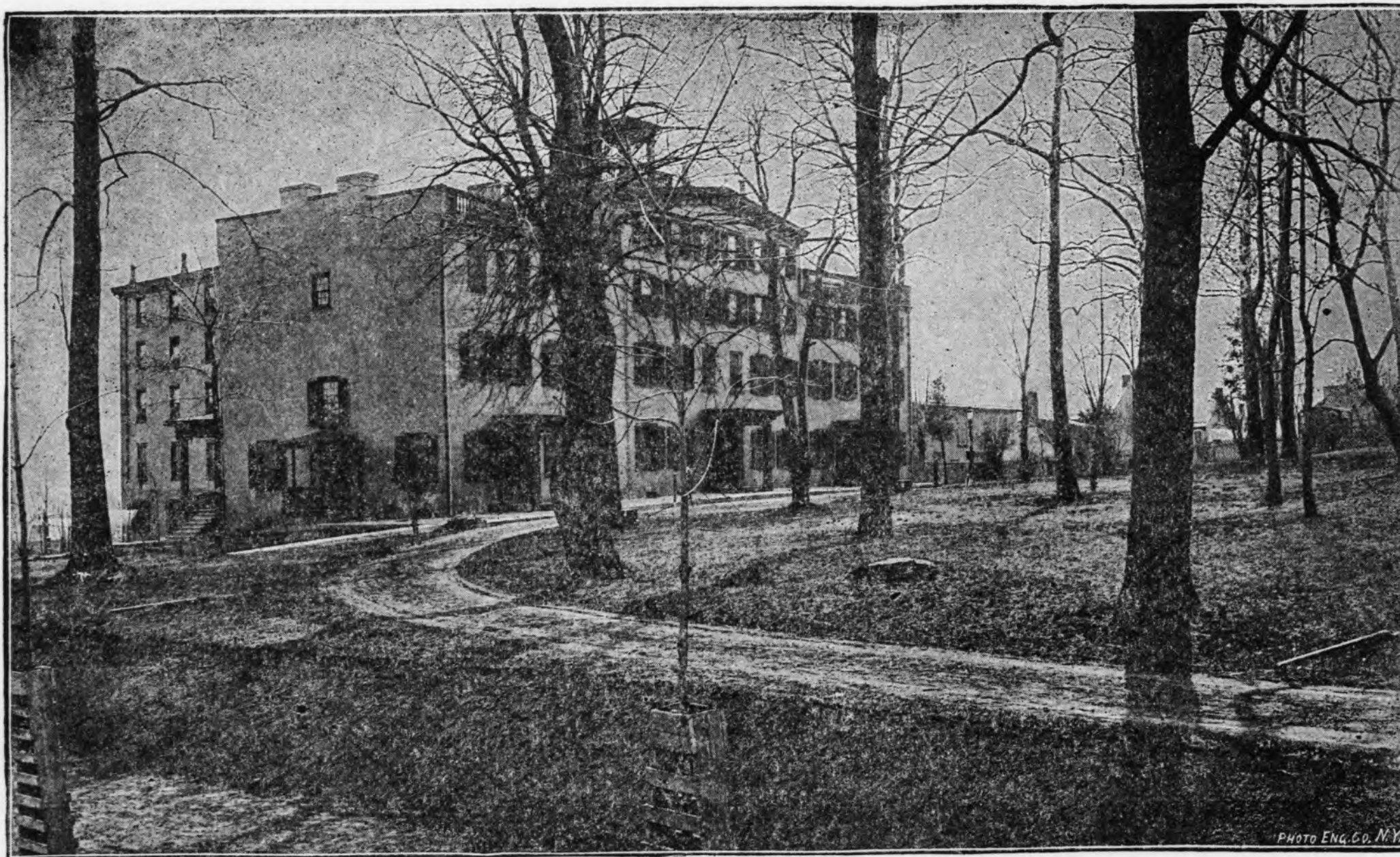
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"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

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The Muhlenberg.

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ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

J. CHARLES RAUSCH, '90. WILL P. SACHS, '90.
THOS. L. RHOADS, '91. HENRY H. HOWER, '91.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

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EDITORIALS.

THROUGH the kindness and liberality of the College Treasurer, Rev. C. J. Cooper, we have been able to furnish the subscribers of THE MUHLENBERG with an entirely new cut of Muhlenberg College. This cut gives a view as taken from the northeast side of the buildings. If we compare such a picture of our home with various ones taken years ago, we must be strongly impressed with the decided changes and improvements which have taken place in past years. To visiting Alumni the place must seem quite strange. One of the city papers quite recently remarked "Muhlenberg College and its grounds never before looked prettier than they do this spring."

IT is now a little more than a year since THE MUHLENBERG was transferred to the hands of our present printer, John H. Ritter. The change was evidently intended for the welfare of THE MUHLENBERG; and we can now safely say that the good intentions and expectations of the Business Managers who effected that change have by this time been fully met. Notwithstanding the fears which some may have entertained when the change was made, our journal has now reached a firm financial basis. Yet, we must own, this happy point might not have been attained, had it not been for the earnest efforts of the present Business Managers.

Beside Mr. Ritter's liberal terms for publishing THE MUHLENBERG we think he has also given our Societies very satisfactory work in the way of printing. He is always very obliging and accomodating. When, several months ago, we found occasion to have quite an amount of matter printed in small type, he had the kindness to do it without any extra charges to the management. The members of the Literary Societies can feel glad of the opportunity offered to put this paper on such a good standing.

Our work with Mr. Ritter and his employes always was agreeable. If, as it sometimes happens with a worn-out editor, we entered the printing-office under soporific influences, the "devil's" howl was always sure to drive away the dreams still flitting over our minds. Then, too, how often were the editors amazed at the ingenuity of a printer's excuse. During the entire time in which we had dealings with these men we received but one genuine printer's lecture. Lucky boys—weren't we?

IN many of our exchanges we have noticed a fixed desire on the part of students to have the system of final examinations abolished. All the reasons urged in favor of such a reform hinge on the fact that examinations are a torture to almost every student. Yet, as it appears to us, this is no valid excuse. To our minds, a final examination is the only means of insuring a comprehensive view of the subject in hand. No matter how well a man may stand in his class, unless he reviews the subject thoroughly his knowledge of it will soon be a thing of the past.

WITH this number Vol. VI, of THE MUHLENBERG closes and the work of the present board of managers ends. Others must judge whether we lived up to the promises we made when we stepped into this office. However we beg leave to say that we think as much time was devoted to this work as any person can reasonably demand of a student. Yet, with all our efforts we readily recognize how weak our work has been. The result of our labors is far from what we desire it to be. To any criticism or fault-finding that may be made we let this stand as our answer—"We have done as well as we could."

Many of our readers may have noticed that we advocated a change in the manner of conducting THE MUHLENBERG, and may now inquire why no change has been effected. To such inquirers we would say that the majority of the students are not yet prepared to take hold of this matter with the amount of interest necessary to render any other method entirely successful. We felt unwilling to say more or do more actual work without having the sentiment of all the boys in favor of a change. When we were urging our readers to give their careful attention to this subject, we also had private communications with Alumni. In their letters we noticed very conflicting opinions. Some claimed that the present method of conducting this paper was the best possible,

others gave us very hearty encouragement in the views we held.

We still hold to the views we expressed in preceding numbers, and we hope and expect that in course of time our students will discover a better method of managing this journal. The sooner the Literary Societies are confronted by this question—"How can we better the condition of THE MUHLENBERG and distribute the editorial labors more equally among the members on the staff?"—the better will it be for their College, themselves and the journal. Step into the printing office and ask men who are experienced in such work whether any changes might be suggested, and your query will be answered with a decided affirmative.

Some of our readers may feel disappointed because we have not furnished them with as much news concerning our College as other journals do. If these persons take a close look at the cut heading our Local Columns, they will get a very clear idea of the difficulty to speak about college news. No one can ever expect THE MUHLENBERG to be a newspaper. Why should any person compare our journal with a paper like *The Pennsylvanian* when there is such a material difference between the institutions? When the Class of '83 founded this journal, it never intended to have all its columns filled with locals.

Through the aid furnished by our co-editors and the former editors-in-chief, our work was rendered far less burdensome. To them we return our sincere thanks for the willingness with which they came to our assistance. We would also here take the opportunity of acknowledging the kindness of Mr. John W. Horine in giving us the benefit of his critical eye.

Wishing our successors, Messrs. Schaeffer and Lewis, the good fortune to which all editors look forward, and the hearty sympathy and cooperation of the students, we resign to them, twentyfive-thirtyseconds willingly, seven-thirtyseconds reluctantly scissors, tablet, sanctum, and all its effects.

TO THE ALUMNI.

Three years ago we took in hand the financial interests of College. Our aim all along has been to take care of what we have and to add more to it. There has been improvement in the material condition of the College. Much however remains to be done before Muhlenberg will even be in a normal condition financially. Over \$50,000 are still needed to remove the indebtedness of the institution. We feel confident that this amount will be secured before 1892, the 25th anniversary of the College. We need the cooperation of every alumnus in this work. The manner in which you can aid us is here indicated.

1. Give a liberal contribution yourself. The College has been worth to you a hundred and a thousand times more than you gave for your education. Indeed money cannot pay for the advantages you have received. You can however show your appreciation of her benefits and your gratitude for her blessings by making a special sacrifice in her behalf.

2. Induce others to give. You have acquaintances and friends who have means and you will be able to show them that they cannot make a better distribution of their possessions than by bestowing a portion of them upon an agency that is calculated to improve the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of their fellowmen.

3. You can open correspondence with the Agent of the College, and give him information as to individuals whose acquaintance and interest might be advantageous to the institution.

4. You can advertise the College in your locality privately and through the press, and induce young men to come to her halls as students.

We can assure you that your interest manifested in any one, or in all of these ways will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

C. J. COOPER, Treas.

DRIFT.

BY J. W. MAYNE, '81.

It requires no close observer to notice the great quantity of waste material drifting upon the tide of professional life to-day. Its vastness makes it noticeable to all.

Confined to no particular avocation it is perhaps most abundant, and for the same reason the more striking in the three professions of Medicine, Law and Theology. In these noblest of callings, with boundless territory and unlimited opportunity how vast the numbers of those who stand "all the day idle," with hands hanging motionless at their sides, and apparently nothing to do, or more correctly speaking, doing nothing. For it cannot be that there is nothing to do for any one bent upon doing something, in this busy, rushing age when all the world is astir with new enterprises, and men of energy and brain, of skill and perseverance are everywhere eagerly sought after. In this unprecedented period when cities are springing up in a day and new centres of activity are established in an incredibly short time, there is no good reason why a professional man in any of the three designated callings should be doing nothing. For is not man's security and well-being most intimately dependent upon each of them? And yet what a waste!

The reason, then, for their standing idly "in the market places" is not to be sought in the fact that there is no one to hire them but must be sought for elsewhere. The reason lies not in the absence of fields of activities; for the demand is constant, but in some other direction. Doubtless a want of proper and thorough preliminary training for these professions during college life has contributed no small quota to this quantity of drift. Not that the system of training in our educational institutions is defective, for it is the system which years of experience has proved to be productive of the best results; not that there is a lack of sufficient ability and wisdom in the chairs of the var-

ious professorships, for only the best talent is tolerated by the advanced sentiment of the day, but that a faithful fulfillment of all obligations on the part of students is evaded by many, as unmeaning and unimportant, and a justification of rebellion against such disciplinarian restrictions, thus defeating its certain issue. It is such shirking of duty even in comparatively unimportant matters that so often proves fatal to success in after life and that renders men unfitted for the performance of professional duties.

No matter how useless, or unjust even, college rules and regulations may seem to the student, a faithful observance of them, even to the least, will contribute to that careful and necessary training which alone promises success in subsequent days. Inquiry will reveal that he who has submitted to the healthful discipline of the preparatory periods and fulfilled, honorably, every obligation of the true student enters upon his professional career far in advance of him who shirked duty whenever possible. Fidelity to duty, willingness to do even minor things, faithful application to the work in hand, respect for authority, regular and healthful habits which college regulations seek to beget,—all are most essential to a successful career in any calling.

He who enters upon a profession without this preparatory training will be unfitted for work, for a golden opportunity has been wasted. Napoleon's words are applicable to the years of college life when he declared: "There is a crisis in every battle, ten or fifteen minutes, on which the issue of the battle depends; to gain this is victory; to lose it is defeat." And those of Shakespere to the same effect:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, on the voyage of their life,
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries."

And much of the drift afloat in the tide of professional life to-day owes its existence to having been defeated in this most important crisis. It is quite possible for the shrewd, lucky student who is more bent upon mischief than the preservation of his manhood

and honor, to slip through college and do no more than "rub his back on the walls"; but the folly of such a course he will ultimately learn to his own great sorrow and chagrin. He has in these wasted years given a color to his life which it is a giant's task to alter. Even should he succeed in accomplishing it in a measure, he is handicapped in the race of successful living by the loss of precious years of valuable time. That legend on the walls of the Temple of Delphi might well be carved on the arch of every College entrance "Know thy opportunity." Some one has well said, "Opportunity is the flower of time, and as the stalk may remain when the flower is cut off, so time may remain when opportunity is gone."

Another source of supply is the motive underlying the choice of a profession with so many. With some it is not for the purpose of attaining distinction, or of making themselves useful to their day and generation, but simply to adorn a life of ease with an empty title, and thereby attain to a position of honor in the eyes of their fellowmen which they are too lazy to achieve by perseverance and energy, or downright hard work. There is real worth in the title Esq., M. D., or Rev., and he who carries either of these worthily has what the world at large acknowledges as a true adornment and a badge of honor; but it is of no more honor to him who simply covets it for its own sake, than a button on his coat. Where no higher aims are sought than the possession of a meaningless title, waste must be the result.

Then there are others who, because opportunity to enter a professional career has been offered in one way or another, have made a choice without considering the greatness of the responsibility involved, or with little comprehension of its requirements. Drawn simply by the enchantment that distance lends to the view, and without possessing an atom of the endowments essential to success, they grasp the opportunity blindly, hit or miss, and in nine cases out of ten the latter.

Or, again, the choice may not be that of the individual himself, but that of a silly parent who can never realize that more honor would cleave to her son as a respectable, prosperous farmer than as a botch of a clergyman, a lawyer or a doctor. His fate is foreseen and his doom certainly sealed. He is a sacrifice devoted to a parental whim, and may the good Lord have mercy on them for thus immolating what might otherwise have been a happy and useful life. Much of this material might still be utilized and become profitable agencies in the affairs of life, did these individuals have the courage to act upon what must be a certain conviction with them, and if instead of persistently continuing to fill positions to which they are unadapted, they would seek profitable employment in other fields, never wanting to which their capacities are more adequately fitted.

STRAIGHT-LINE TRAVELLERS.

"An axiom," we are told, "is a self-evident truth." "A straight-line is the shortest distance from one point to another," is an axiom; and, all other things being equal, this line also marks out for us the path over which we can journey most quickly and most easily from point to point.

But if we consult common experience and examine the arrangement of this world, we discover that all other things are not equal. The straight line will meet obstacles and hindrances, which can be avoided by the curve. There are hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, seas, and innumerable obstacles interspersed by nature, and myriads of hindrances created by man, to render a straight path from one point to another impracticable. The civil engineer in laying out a road and the mariner ploughing through the mighty deep, must regard these objects, or there must needs be recorded a project that had to be abandoned and a voyage that ended in shipwreck or stranding.

A pedestrian dare not hold a straight line inviolable. If he does, he is in danger of

starving at the side of some building or of falling prostrate before some exasperated counter-traveler. Should an edict be issued by some controlling power restricting us to straight courses, traveling would be next thing to impossible; and if possible, it would be extremely slow, exceedingly burdensome and anything but enjoyable. The curve is not only the line of beauty, but from these considerations it also appears to be the line of progress.

Nevertheless in the light of all this, there are students, who, having an eye more for economy—and that falsely so-called—than for beauty, hold the straight line in such high reverence that in their daily walk it seems to have become a matter of conscience for them, not to depart from it. In their fanaticism, enkindled most likely by the love of ease, they cling to it at the sacrifice of both strength and enjoyment. It is to them a veritable God, at whose throne they kneel and on whose altar they offer sacrifice. They always seek the quickest way to dispose of a subject and the shortest road to the end of a book. Of them it may with truth be said, that they rush in where better ones fear to tread. To them the fundamental principles of a science are a matter of indifference, and the corner-stone of a mental structure is overlooked. The gist of the matter is always their objective point, but for their eyes there never seems to be any gist. Most of it is irrelevant stuff.

In geometry they take a bee-line for the celebrated *pons asinorum* and its like, without burdening their minds with even an ordinary knowledge of the properties of lines, angles, triangles, quadrilaterals and before that structure they will stand and expire in agony. They will dive into the mysteries of spheres, before they have mastered those of the circle, plane, polyhedron, etc.,—and ere they are aware of it, the sphere will turn over and grind them to powder. These and their like will find mathematics a rough and rugged field to traverse. They will find the science not only devoid of the poetic, but

for them it will have a positively prosaic flavor.

Turn to any other sphere of study. Observe, for example, the field of the languages, and particularly those which are commonly denominated the dead languages. Many of the laborers in this field also have an apparently natural tendency towards the shortest way of performing work. Here also you will meet with the marvelous undertaking of building the superstructure before the foundation has been laid. Caesar, Virgil, Cicero, Tacitus and a long list of Latin authors, together with Plato, Homer, Aeschylus and an equally extended list of Greek writers are claimed to have been perused; however no pretensions are made to any considerable acquaintance with the grammar of these languages. The work for such was but a slavish task bearing no fruits, but the bitter fruits of regret for time wasted.

Moreover, others, who had mastered the rules of grammar and could correctly solve the most difficult questions of syntax, altogether neglected the historical features of these works, concerned themselves very little about their geography, and passed by—without noticing—those side-lights which alone serve to add a charm and interest to these productions. They witnessed the hostile scenes of ancient Troy, reviewed the armies there assembled, having been particularly introduced to the brave and valiant of the contending parties; but they did all this in such a listless and indifferent way, that by the time they were finished with their work, they had only a confused idea of what they had seen, heard, or read.

The Greeks and the Trojans, the conquerors and the conquered, the wronged and the wrong-doers were all mingled together in their minds, neither could they part them. They sat in the councils of the gods and goddesses, listened to the invocations addressed to them, heard their decrees and read of their deeds, but of the deities themselves they knew absolutely nothing; nor had they made any efforts to learn about

them. For all they knew Juno was portrayed as a male deity having Jupiter for a wife. According to them Mars hated wars and Apollo found no delight in music. By these the classics are pronounced unprofitable and uninteresting, placed in a curriculum of studies only as an instrument of torture. We cannot reasonably expect any other decision from them. We are not astonished because a man, after having discarded all but the crust of a pie and devoured that, condemns the pie as not good, but we are surprised to see that he was foolish enough to treat it in that way. Yet this is but a simple illustration of what some students perhaps unwillingly, are doing with their studies; and then they complain because they can draw no mental nourishment from, nor find any pleasure in them.

A comprehensive idea of a building cannot be obtained by fixing our eyes upon one particular spot of it; nor will an observer of this stamp discern anything beautiful in it. Neither can we attain to a comprehensive knowledge of any science by considering one fact in it, or by viewing one phase of it; but it must be viewed from all sides and examined from every stand-point. If we attend to the particulars of a subject, it will be sure to unfold itself naturally.

The road tending to the top of the hill of learning is steep but never straight. It is a winding path the number of whose turns is almost infinite. This is also the only path. All others will rush you against some insuperable barrier. Many of us have tried to shorten the journey by straightening the way; and all have met the same fate, namely the interruption of our progress caused by the intervention of some insurmountable obstacle. All that can be done in such a case is to retrace our steps and seek the right way, and then follow its course at no time deviating from it. The pinnacle of the mount can never be reached, but faithful workers can at least delight in the fresh and fragrant breeze of the more elevated stations.

NOT ALL NOBLEMEN.

BY J. CHARLES RAUSCH '90.

There is an inherent tendency in man to strive to rise, as it were, above himself. We are all looking for some talismanic word which is to be our guiding star, whether it be riches, fame, power or any other form in which human happiness seems to manifest itself. Nearly all literature, all true science and art, all creation have for their end the happiness and good of mankind. Nations and peoples exert their powers to this end, and every single individual seeks it. Notwithstanding all this anxiety and contriving, how few attain their heart's desire! On all sides the doleful cry of disappointment and dissatisfaction greets our ears.

That there is great diversity of fortunes cannot be denied. One without any apparent effort amasses great riches; another has one continual struggle to free himself from the bonds of poverty. One's name is proclaimed with honor over all the world; another is not known outside of his own country village. One rules with pomp and power; another cowers at his feet in servile submission. Yet aside from all this, there is a great amount of lamentation without any foundation. Discontent and envy on the one side; want of charity on the other, are the fruitful sources of much dissatisfaction and fancied suffering. Poor, rich—great, humble—fortunate, unfortunate—happy, unhappy, are but words of comparison, and very often the comparison and nothing more is the source of complaint.

"Things are not what they should be. There should be more equality. 'All men are created equal,' therefore all should remain equal." Thus men seem to reason. True, "All men are created equal." These famous words of our fathers, the very essence of freedom were the death-knell of oppression in America. But all men are created equal only in this: that they have an equal right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Where this right is denied,

there glorious Liberty has not yet shed her light. Thanks be to the Almighty, we enjoy this right! But though all should enjoy it, it does not follow that all make the same use of it, that all should remain equal. Not all pursue happiness in the same manner, and no law of man or God can influence them to do so.

Some hold nothing dearer in all the world than to do nothing. For them anything but ease is oppression. They go on the principle that the "world owes them a living" and the easiest way to get it is to share with those who have. Their highest aim in life is simply to satisfy the cravings of the animal propensities, and any further exertion is a weariness to the flesh. Others recognize the fact that there is no patent recipe for wealth or any other kind of enjoyment, but that "we must earn our bread by the sweat of our brow," and that "man does not live by bread alone." What must be the natural result? Why, men's fortunes must differ from the beggar to the millionaire, from the tiller of the soil to the ruler of the land, from the human brute to the man who thinks God's thoughts.

But is then inequality so great an evil? Would it be better if all were of equal rank and station, all independent? Who does not see the folly, the impossibility of such an idea? It might be possible to divide evenly all the gold on earth, but who could parcel out these higher qualities of the mind which would certainly be a greater blessing. Were it possible to reduce everything to the same level, all motion would cease; the grand wave of civilization would sink back into barbarism and even there find no level. No! inequality is far from being an evil, nor can any one be independent. Every one is a factor toward the great sum of human happiness for which we are all striving.

We should all admire the great and the excellent in whatever form it may appear; but we are apt to be so blinded by its luster that we fail to see the good in smaller things.

Here is the root of dissatisfaction and discord between men of different station. We forget that, as has been well said, "Our distinctions do not lie in the places we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them." The mightiest monarch may be a cruel tyrant, his hands bestained with the blood of the oppressed, and his name be coupled with everything that is foul and disgraceful. His humblest subject may by honest toil become a benefactor of mankind; and if his name be forgotten, is that worse than to be remembered with a curse? A wise and circumspect general may lead his army on to victory and gain for himself, deservedly undying fame; but he must be supported by the self-sacrifice of his men. Yea, "thousands must fall to raise one hero into fame." And so in every field of human action however humble the service it may yet be honorable and indispensable to our welfare. Just as in a mighty tower the topmost stone is kept in place by those beneath, so in human life the highest must lean on the lowest for support. "Unless the dwarf plough in the valley, the giant on the mountain must starve." To obtain the best results, all must work together in one harmonious whole.

Is it worth while then to make so much ado about inequality? True, poverty is very inconvenient, but neither riches nor fame nor any other thing can make you happy unless you are capable of happiness. "Unless the vessel be clean whatever you pour in becomes sour." I can not at the same time be farmer, mechanic, musician, and master of a thousand other arts. But what matters it to me? I enjoy the fruits of the labors of all these. How senseless is he who would raise himself by keeping others down! And more senseless still is he who, having risen either by his own efforts or by inheritance, would now despise those means by which he rose.

We can not all be noblemen, but every one has his sphere of action. Let him but "act well his part, there all the honor lies."

What a blessing if all, rich and poor, learned and unlettered, exalted and humble, could thus look upon each other without envy or discontent, put a charitable construction on each other's actions and "see the good in everything save sin."

CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

BY J. B. WERNER, '90.

Valuable as light is in itself, its practical value, in so far as light is concerned, is greatest, paradoxical as it may seem, only when it falls indirectly upon our eyes or is accompanied by some intervening shade. To look directly at the sun is to bring darkness to the eye. The lightning's flash, dazzlingly eye-smiting, blinds and blights our sight.

With a glass, however, properly tinted, I am enabled to observe the sun at my pleasure, though to see at all, I must be content to do so "through a glass darkly." Knowing that a shade, though it diminishes the quantities of light, yet increases its value by an improvement of the qualities rendered available, we place globes of porcelain or cut-glass around the lamps in our rooms and put up translucent curtains before our windows, thus obtaining the most pleasing and winsome light possible.

So, too, the windows of a cathedral are tinted or stained, not only to incite some certain feelings of reverence by the cross and mystic letters and scriptural scenes thereon depicted, but equally and as much in order that the light, perchance of the noon-day sun, glaring like "a baleful Cyclopean eye," may, as it strikes through each mass of purple and ruby and azure tinted glass, be so softened and mellowed as to be rendered pleasing and useful, in the highest degree, to the worshippers within.

All around us, in the natural world, the value of a shaded light is made manifest and upon investigation, we find the same to be true of the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual realm. Your blatant politician is far more confident of the unswerving (?)

truth of his assertions than many a statesman.

To "Sir Oracle" all is exceeding clear and simple; in his mind there never exists a doubt concerning matters the most abstruse in economics. Ask him a question relating to anything he is supposed to understand, and the over-confident way in which he will glare his knowledge (?) upon you is such as to dazzle your eyes and prevent your seeing the subject aright. Now turn to the statesman, a leader among men. His light, shaded and modified by "a modest distrust of his own attainments"—a distrust which tells him that the more he knows the more there is to be known—his light, when turned upon the subject, will so disclose it, that you will soon see it in well nigh the same light as he does. The first is the repellent glare of an unshaded light; the second is a shaded winsome light, a treasure in the halls of legislation or in the courts of Justice,—a very lode-star to nations!

Nowhere is the repellent character of an unshaded light more manifested than in the moral and spiritual realms. Let any virtue, no matter what, become glaring and it has to sacrifice a certain proportionate amount of valuable illuminating power. Courage, stript of all moral self-questioning and "modest timidity" becomes mere daring and repels. Modesty, best of virtues in man or woman, when it becomes the affectation of the prude, disgusts by its glare. The bigoted fanatic, standing out in an elective glare of piety, sheds no such winsome glow as radiates from Him Who came veiling even the all-powerful light of the divine presence in the Incarnation and, bearing the very light of life e'en yet

"Doth stand
Shading it tenderly with pierced hand
Lest its full glare,
Should cause us not to see, but stare."

Faith which never knew a doubt is of little value to the world. That faith shines noblest and best which shines out from under the shade of doubt. Self-sacrifice, seen through the ingratitude of the recipient, how nobly it shines!

So on, *ad infinitum*: man shines at his best only when he sheds the winsome glow of a light modestly shaded. Natural and divinely sanctioned is the desire regnant within us to be a light to our fellow men. We are not to hide our lamp under a bushel. To let our light shine is very right and meet and our bounden duty. Yet the command is to let our light so shine that men may see, and not be dazzled by our good works, which would then redound to anything but the greater glory of God.

A useful light, winning men to all that is good and noble and exceeding lovely, is the light we are to shed and not a dazzling glare, blinding and blighting all it falls upon. Let your intellect and your morality and your christianity so shine that they shall shed, not the repellent glare of an unshaded light, but the mellowed and winsome and illuminating radiance of a light modestly and reverently shaded!

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Commencement exercises were opened at Muhlenberg on Sunday evening, June 23, by the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, in St. John's Lutheran Church, by President T. L. Seip, D. D.

The services were opened in the customary manner, Dr. Repass, the pastor of the church, conducting the altar service, after which Dr. Seip ascended the pulpit to crown the eight noble seniors with their deserved laurels. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, by the congregation and friends of the college, and the auditors had the pleasure of listening to an instructive and eloquent discourse.

The class is a small one, but enough has already been said concerning its abilities, which, in a measure make up for the deficiency in quantity, so that there is no need of special mention here. They have at least received their Bachelor degree in a most modest manner.

S.

CLASS SUPPER.

The Senior Class will not soon forget the social hour spent with Dr. Seip on Monday evening, June 24. For a decision on the good things set before us we refer our readers to Horine. Doc. Hassler was at his best. He amused and entertained his hearers just to perfection. Our prohibitionist, Johnny, seemed to have premeditated a thorough discussion on "The Horse; its value and propensities." Our genial host and hostess made the whole evening just as delightful as any one could desire. O.

FRESHMAN BOOK-BURNING.

Commencement passed off with all its customary charms, but among them all, Freshman book-burning in itself added a new and special attraction to the program for the enjoyment of the citizens of Allentown. It was a new departure from the old custom and was appreciated by all present.

The Freshmen in their ambitious greed for glory and fame decided to give to the public a more aristocratic and praiseworthy presentation of the cremation of Livy, and for this reason presented it in Music Hall in the shape of a short drama, well composed and quite dramatically performed.

It was divided into two acts. The first represented the "Wizard's den" in which the plot was laid, by the justly enraged disciples of the so-called tyrant Livy, together with the aid of the magic wizard, to entrap him in the snares and foils of revenge, and to send his soul to the abode of Pluto for purification through the medium of the crematorium.

The second act represented the "Pandemonium" or abode of the princes of evil with their king Pluto seated high and awful upon his wierd throne. This scene was quite a realistic representation of Hades, with the seething tongues of flame issuing forth from every nook commingled with sulphury smoke in the habitations of numerous demon-like specimens of the nether world. Into this dreadful assembly the accusers

brought their despised Livy for trial, accusing him in well composed speeches of Greek, Latin, French, German and English, and unanimously agreeing that he was guilty of the charge, and that he should be subjected to the severest punishment of the purifying flame; to which verdict the mighty Pluto finally condemned the tyrant.

He was then taken out, his soul was extracted, and locked within his history which was burned in the centre of the stage amidst the wierd exultations, and demon-like murmurings of all the evil spirits of the lower abodes.

It was in every wise a grand success and almost beggars description from such as this editor's pen. And the Freshmen not only did themselves full credit, but reflected quite favorably upon the institution in which they spent their freshman year, and upon their English professor under whose close attention and supervision they received such a fundamental impetus in the oratorical and dramatical line. Each part would be especially worthy of mention, and to individualize the program would be doing injustice to the whole. Suffice it to say, that it went far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and all left the hall not only well pleased but with words of praise and congratulations.

We append part of the program :

—DRAMATIS PERSONAE.—

TITUS LIVIUS, a Tyrant.....	A. L. RAMER
CELSES, a Wizard.....	LEO WISE
TOM.....	{ HARVEY P. BUTZ ED. H. KISTLER ED. A. SOLELIAC
DICK.....	
HARRY.....	
HERMES, a Messenger of Pandemonium.....	E. M. BEYSHER
PLUTO, King of Pandemonium.....	OSCAR F. BERNHEIM
MINOS.....	{ ...Princes of .. { ...FRED. SPIEKER ...Pandemonium .. { HARVEY P. BUTZC. G. SPIEKER
ÆACUS.....	
RHADAMANTHUS.....	

ACCUSATION SPEECHES.

GREEK.....	ISAAC H. STETTLER
LATIN.....	ED. H. KISTLER
FRENCH.....	ED. A. SOLELIAC
GERMAN.....	ED. H. TRAFFORD
ENGLISH.....	WALTER C. SWARTZ

S.

BANQUET AND REUNION.

We quote the following from the *Item*:
"One of the really pleasant events of this

happy commencement season was the reunion of the Class of '86, of Muhlenberg College, at the Hotel Allen on Tuesday evening. The only members of the class unavoidably absent were G. A. Prediger and E. P. Kohler. The menu had been skillfully prepared, and embraced about everything that a *bon vivant* could desire. The toasts and responses brought the members of the class into very close and happy fellowship, and this feature of the program was the most enjoyable of all. Following was the order:

Muhlenberg College.....PROF. T. L. SEIP, D. D.
Three Years Ago.....J. H. WAIDELICH
Why am I a Preacher?.....J. F. NICHOLAS
College Widows.....S. N. POTTEIGER
The Vacant Chairs.....A. G. LODER
How to Collect the Fee.....J. J. SNYDER
Livy Exhumed.....N. F. SCHMIDT
The Class, Retrospect and Prospect.....E. T. KRETSCHMANN

Yesterday being the forty-seventh birthday of Dr. Seip, the esteemed President of Muhlenberg, Rev. Edwin F. Keever referred to the anniversary in suitable and appropriate terms, and much hearty applause was elicited. Speeches were also made by other members of the class. The Toast Master was Rev. E. T. Kretschmann, who was delightfully happy in the delicate role assigned him. The deceased members of the class are Forrest M. Fox, Sumneytown, and Harry K. Weaver, of New Holland." O.

THE JUNIOR CONTEST.

The *Chronicle* says: "There was a flow of oratory in Music Hall on Wednesday morning that made the walls of the building fairly ring. The occasion was the Oratorical Contest of the Junior Class of Muhlenberg College. There were ten orators out of a class of twenty-six. The weather was against the Juniors; still Music Hall contained several hundred people who came to hear the orations." We here append the programme:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Sectional Feeling.....DAVID J. GIMLICH, *Pittsfield, Mass*

The Spirit of Discontent.....IRWIN B. RITTER, *Breinigsville*
MUSIC.

Modern Journalism.....IRA E. SEIDLE, *Normal Square*
The Rubicon to be crossed.....WILLIAM P. SACHS, *Lancaster*
MUSIC.

"A man's a man for a' that".....M. G. SCHAEFFER, *Bareville*
Cathedral Windows.....JAMES B. WERNER, *Allentown*
MUSIC.

Up into Light.....GEORGES S. KLECKNER, *Moorestown*
Memory's Casket.....SAMUEL R. WEAVER, *Blue Ball*
MUSIC.

The Echo of a Century.....EVAN B. LEWIS, *Royersford*
Not all Noblemen.....J. CHARLES RAUSCH, *East Allentown*
MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

Every speaker seemed to be at his best, and, without considering a few hesitations, '90 made her mark in oratory. O.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

From the *Item* we clip the following account of the meeting of the Board of Trustees: "The Board of Trustees met on Wednesday afternoon in the College chapel. The new members are Revs. Schmauk, Kepner, and Ochsenford, Hon. M. C. Henninger, '74, and E. H. Stine, Esq., '75, of Allentown. The following officers were re-elected: President, Dr. Spieker; Secretary, Rev. Ziegenfuss; Treasurer, Rev. Cooper. The same members of the Central Executive Committee were re-elected. The Examination Committee remains as it was, with the exception that Mr. Henninger takes the place of Judge Albright who desired to be excused on account of his judicial duties.

The usual routine business was transacted. The reports of the Treasurer, Financial Agent and Faculty were very encouraging. Degrees were conferred. The members of the graduating class were given the degree of B. A. and the survivors of the Class of '86 were given the degree of A. M. A minute of respect was adopted on the death of Rev. Beale M. Schmucker." O.

ALUMNI LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening the friends of Muhlenberg were unavoidably disappointed. It was the time set for the Address before the Alumni by G. F. Kribbs, '73. But during the day a despatch was received informing us that while Mr. Kribbs was on his way

to Allentown, he took sick and was urgently advised by a physician to return to his home. Consequently the people were robbed of that evening's pleasure. O.

COMMENCEMENT PROPER.

Commencement proper took place on Thursday morning, June 27. The weather was most excellent, and by nine o'clock Music Hall was packed with a cheerful but decidedly attentive audience. We quote the following from one of our daily papers: "The class of '89, Muhlenberg College, enjoys the distinction of being one of the best, oratorically speaking, in the history of the institution, and no wonder that such a large audience assembled in Music Hall this morning to hear their speeches. The crowd began to assemble fully an hour before the exercises opened and at nine o'clock no less than 16,000 people were in the house. It was a few minutes after nine o'clock when the Senior Class and the rest of the procession, consisting of the members of the Faculty, Executive Board, Board of Trustees and clergymen, appeared on the stage to a march rendered by the orchestra. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. A. Siess. Following is the Order of Exercises:

MUSIC.

Latin Salutatory.....FRANK C. OBERLY, *Catasauqua*
(First Honor, 98.66.)

MUSIC.

Transformation.....ELMER O. LEOPOLD, *Fogelsville*
To be or not to be.....J. WYLLIS HASSLER, *Allentown*

MUSIC.

Casting Shadows.....ERNEST M. GRAHN, *Philadelphia*
German Oration.....PRESTON LAURY, *Helvertown*
(Second Honor, 97.66.)

MUSIC.

"Get the Focus".....JOHN H. RAKER, *Raker*
Air Castles.....JOHN B. HEIL, *Germansville*
(Honorable Mention, 97.22)

MUSIC.

Valedictory.....JOHN W. HORINE, *Reading*
(First Honor, 98.67.)

MUSIC.

Conferring of Degrees.....BY THE PRESIDENT

After the valedictorian had finished, Pres. Seip presented the diplomas to the graduating class, and conferred the degree of Master of Arts on the surviving members of the Class of '86. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. C. F. Welden, of Philadelphia, ex-president of the Lutheran Ministerium.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

President Seip announced that the following prizes had been awarded:

Senior Class.—The "*Amos Ettinger Honor Medal*" for the highest average grade in all studies during the year, presented by Prof. Geo. T. Ettinger, Class '80, was awarded to Mr. John W. Horine, of Reading.

The "*Butler Analogy*" Prize, \$25 in gold, for the best standing in a competitive examination upon Butler's Analogy, was awarded to Mr. Frank C. Oberly, of Catasauqua. Following is the report of the committee:

PRES. T. L. SEIP, D. D., MUHLENBERG COLLEGE—Rev. and Dear Sir: The committee selected by you to conduct the examination of contestants for the "*Butler Analogy*" Prize submit the following report: The examination was held May 17, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m. There appeared before us Messrs. J. W. Horine, Preston Laury and F. C. Oberly. The questions proposed embraced several of the more important chapters of the work. While the papers prepared were entirely creditable to all the young men, the committee adjudged Mr. Frank C. Oberly entitled to the prize.

May 17, 1889.

S. A. REPASS,
J. F. POLLOCK,
EDWIN A. GERNANT.

The "*German*" Prize, \$15 in gold, for the best essay in the German language, was awarded to Mr. Frank C. Oberly. Following is the report of the committee:

We, the undersigned, having carefully examined five German essays written by members of the Senior Class of Muhlenberg College, respectfully report the following result: The essay on Goethe's "*Iphigenia*" is decidedly the best in every respect. The next best essay is the one bearing the title "*Gedankenspäne*." The prize of \$15 dollars in gold, presented by a member of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, is therefore awarded to Mr. Frank C. Oberly, the writer of the first essay, whilst Mr. John W. Horine, the writer of the second essay, deserves honorable mention. We are glad to say that we are pleased with the efforts of the students and the progress they have made in the study of the German language and literature.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GRUHLER,
J. ZENTNER.

Junior Class.—The "*English Oratorical Contest*" Prize, \$25, was awarded to Mr. Geo. S. Kleckner, of Moorestown. Following is the report of the committee:

The committee appointed to award the Junior Oratorical Prize unanimously agree to give it to Geo. S. Kleckner, with honorable mention of J. Charles Rausch and James B. Werner.

June 26, 1889.

S. A. ZIEGENFUSS,
J. F. OHL,
S. E. OCHSENFORD.

Sophomore Class.—The "*Eliza*" Prize, \$15 in gold, for the best essay and herbarium on

"The Ranunculaceae," given by Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., Class of '75, was awarded to Mr. M. J. Bieber, of Kutztown. Following is the report of the committee:

REV. T. L. SEIP, D. D., PRESIDENT OF MUHLENBERG COLLEGE: We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the essays and herbaria handed to us in competition for the "Eliza" Prize, have found it very difficult to decide between "Woodbine" and "Fluvanna," the work of both being very praiseworthy and almost equally meritorious, but taking both essay and herbarium into consideration, we award the prize to "Woodbine." Very Respectfully,

"Woodbine"—M. J. Bieber.

WM. HERBST, M. D.,

"Fluvanna"—C. W. T. Strasser.

I. H. MOYER, M. D.,

A. F. K. KROUT.

A "German" Prize, \$10 in gold, for the best essay in German was awarded to Mr. C. W. T. Strasser. We append the report of the committee;

We have also examined the German essays written by nine members of the Sophomore Class on a given subject, and report the following result: Mr. Strasser's essay is by far the best, showing marks of uncommon ability of expression. Mr. Strasser is entitled to receive the prize of ten dollars in gold, presented by the same member of Zion's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Martin S. Harting deserves honorable mention for his effort. Respectfully submitted by the committee,

JOHN GRUHLER,
J. ZENTNER

In connection with chapel exercises on Thursday morning the memorial of the Class of '89 was presented. The Senior Class has now left to Muhlenberg College \$25 for the Library Fund and their elegant frame of photos. R.

COLLATION.

The lady friends of the College (their name is legion) prepared an elaborate collation at the College for the Trustees, Faculty, Committees, Alumni, students and visitors. Immediately after the Commencement the spread was enjoyed by those invited and proved a very enjoyable affair.

Wire Screening and Screen Doors at Schell's. tf.

R.

N. B. The chiefs beg their readers' pardon for the above error which our sub, T. L. R., made in his transcribing so hastily.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni Association of Muhlenberg College held its annual meeting on Thurs-

day afternoon, in the College chapel, with H. H. Herbst, M. D., in the chair and R. J. Butz, Esq., at the desk. The eight members of the Class of '89 joined the Association. Prof. M. Luther Horne, '83, having moved from town to Newark, Del., resigned from the Board of Managers and Wilson K. Mohr, Esq., was elected in his place.

G. F. Kribbs, Esq., '73, of Clarion, who was prevented from speaking on Wednesday by sickness, was re-elected Alumni Orator for 1890, and Constantine D. Kiehel, Esq., '76, of Rochester, N. Y., was recommended to the Board of Managers as Alternate.

The Alumni Professorship was discussed for an hour and many valuable hints were thrown out. The committee on securing contributions was continued. It is desired to raise \$10,000 for this purpose, of which \$3500 have already been secured. The Association desires to have the privilege, if successful in securing the necessary funds, of nominating the incumbent of the chair.

A committee, consisting of Senator M. C. Henninger, '74, Prothonotary J. F. Kline, '80, E. H. Stine, Esq., '75, E. J. Lichtenwalner, Esq., '79, and Prof. J. A. Bauman, '73, all of this city, was appointed to incorporate the Association.

It was decided to have the minutes printed and sent to all the graduates of the college, who now number 258. The Association, by resolution, expressed its extreme gratification on the fact that the Board of Trustees of the Ministerium has granted an additional Alumni representation on the Board of Trustees of the college. The Committee on Necrology will read its report next year at the occasion of the delivering of the Alumni address.

Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, '70, of Bath; Rev. C. E. Sandt, '81, of Freemansburg, and Prof. J. A. Bauman, '73, of this city, were constituted a committee to secure subscriptions for an oil portrait of Rev. Dr. B. Sadtler, ex-President, to be placed in the college chapel with that of Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg.

It was decided that hereafter all orations of competitors for the Junior Oratorical prize must be handed to the committee on award no later than Tuesday evening of Commencement week, in order that the productions may be read and better judged as to matter. About seventy members were present and the meeting was very enthusiastic and cheerful.

*EXTRACTS OF PRESIDENT SEIP'S
BACCALAUREATE SERMON.*

II COR. 13 : 14.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." The benediction contained in our text is used with equal propriety, in different forms more or less complete, both at the beginning and the end of nearly all of the epistolary writings of the New Testament. It is found also in briefer form in the last verse of the Revelation of St. John, the Divine, thus concluding the Holy Scriptures with the invocation of a blessing. St. Paul uses it in all his epistles, except that to the Hebrews, the authorship of which has been questioned, although it has been attributed to him by the best authorities.

The benediction is found in its fullest form in our text, in the last verse of Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians. After concluding all his instruction and exhortation to them, he finally pronounces his apostolic benediction upon them, just as St. John, as a fitting conclusion to the teachings of our Lord and his apostles, uses as his last utterance in the New Testament the words of holy benediction.

In accordance with this inspired example, we have thought it not inappropriate, my young friends of the graduating class, to use these words of the Apostle Paul as the basis of our last remarks to you in our present official relations. After completing our course of instruction and training during the years you have been with us as stu-

dents, what more suitable blessing can we invoke upon you than the benediction contained in our text—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen."

We therefore invite your attention to the consideration of

THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

May God add his blessing to our meditations.

I. *What blessings does the apostle here pronounce upon his readers?*

1. In the first place—*Grace*: not grace of person, of external form and manner; grace of movement, of expression, of language; grace in poetry and art; in line, figure and color. No. This would have been a superfluous wish; for the Corinthians had all this. The Greeks valued above everything else—nay, worshipped external grace and beauty, especially as embodied in the human form and represented in their inimitable works of art in statuary.

He did not invoke upon them grace of external character, but what they needed much more, and what we all need—the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—a saving grace, that saves body and soul; a grace that is joined with mercy and peace to the believer; without which there is no salvation, no mercy, no peace either to Greek or Jew. Paul invokes upon them the divine gifts, favors, benefits and blessings conferred on man through Christ and his gospel. Had it not been for the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ there would be no salvation for the sinner—for us. For we believe with Peter, "that through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved."

2. The apostle invokes upon his hearers not only grace, but also *love*; not a natural love, such as characterizes the conjugal, parental, filial, or social relation, and is found among heathen and savages in common with Christians; but, the love of God, which passeth all knowledge, by which he so loved.

the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." Who is able to comprehend what is the length and breadth, and depth and height of the love of God.

Nature reveals the love of God in myriad forms wheresoever we look for it. God has fixed the impress of his love upon all creation.

His love has made all the necessary acts of the body, when in a state of health, a source of pleasure. And who can recount the higher pleasures of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge both human and divine! The delight of the mind excited by the perceptions of sight and hearing; the objects of grace and beauty in nature and art that please the eye and inspire the soul with noble thoughts and ideals; the heavenly music of a Bach or a Mozart, that charm the ear and fill the heart with harmonies and chords by angel fingers touched—all these are evidences of the love of God. And yet, when we have recounted these we have but begun the story of his grace and love.

3. The apostle invokes upon his hearers not only grace, and love, but also *communion*. He does not mean a communion of friend with friend, a merely natural relation, growing out of men's social nature, and therefore common to mankind in heathen as well as Christian lands; but, the communion of the Holy Ghost, a spiritual communion, a communion of the Holy Spirit with our spirit, by which he communicates to us the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God, through the devout use of the means of grace—the Divine Word and Sacraments.

How constantly are even the most devoted Christians in need of this communion of the Holy Ghost. How often do they forget their duty, and need to be reminded of the teachings of their Lord. How often does an unholy spirit seem to possess men, when they are filled with evil desires, and do the works of the flesh. The communion of the

Holy Ghost expels such unholy desires, and the believer brings forth "the fruits of the spirit, which are love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law."

II. *From whom does the apostle invoke these blessings?*

We answer from the triune God—Father, Son and Holy Ghost; grace from the Lord Jesus Christ, love from God the Father, and communion from the Holy Ghost; from the same trinity in whose name disciples are baptized, and who is revealed in the Holy Scriptures as the only true God.

Man left to the study of nature alone can only discover the existence of God and certain of his attributes. We may indeed read God's thoughts of love and beauty in the things which he has made, in our own marvellous structure and in creation round about us; but we can never discover by our own unaided reason that which it concerns us most, in our morally-wrecked condition, to know—the existence of a Saviour, and of a Holy Spirit.

The divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the Holy Spirit is clearly proved by the following points, which we have time only briefly to state without giving the numerous Scriptural proof passages that abundantly substantiate them.

1. First, the great name—Jehovah, which is the essential name of the one and only God, is ascribed to the Son and Holy Ghost.

2. Secondly the Son and Holy Ghost are expressly called God.

3. Thirdly, such religious worship and works, such essential attributes and properties as can in no wise be ascribed to a creature, but can belong only to God, are attributed in various places in the Bible to the Son and the Holy Ghost.

III. *Upon whom does Paul pronounce these blessings?*

Upon all. They are offered to all, but received only by those who do not resist the grace of God, and reject his call. All who

hear the gospel are chosen, but not all believe.

While, therefore, the apostolic benediction is pronounced on all, and the blessings of our text are offered to all, only those will receive them who do not resist the benign will of God by their own perverse wills, those who come to him, who "seek," who "knock," who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as their only Redeemer.

My young friends of the graduating class :

We have endeavored during the years that you have been with us as students, in accordance with the divine injunction, "to train 'you' up in the way in which 'you' should go." We have aimed at furnishing your hearts and minds with such instruction in the Christian religion, and such a course of training in the liberal arts as would fit you for usefulness here and blessedness hereafter.

You have reached a most interesting and important period in your lives, when you are about to go forth from the sheltering arms of your Alma Mater, to test for yourselves the value of the preparation which you have made, the strength of your principles and character, in the wider spheres of activity to which you may be called. You have come to the end of your College life, with its many happy associations, its friend-

ly social and literary contests, its emulations, perhaps rivalries, its multifarious experiences of success and disappointment, its daily drill and development of mind and character.

It is too late now to add much to this important chapter in the book of your lives. Whatever has been recorded in it will remain indelibly imprinted, either for your encouragement or admonition in the further record of your lives.

The fruitage of this seed-time will be according to your sowing. For what a man sows that shall he also reap. We know that much good seed has been sown, and we pray God that by his blessing, it may bring forth an hundred fold in your career in life, so that you may prove an honor to your Alma Mater, a blessing to your fellow-men, and useful servants of the Most High God.

As a fitting conclusion of all our instruction and of this first chapter in your career, as embodying all that you need in order to give force and vitality to what you have learned in your College course, to make you truly successful in your mission in life, as my last words, expressing my sincere valedictory prayer for you, I conclude as I began,—“May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen.”



“VALETE.”

“JAM SATIS EST.”



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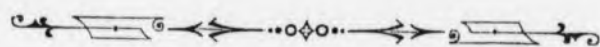
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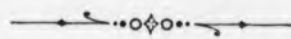
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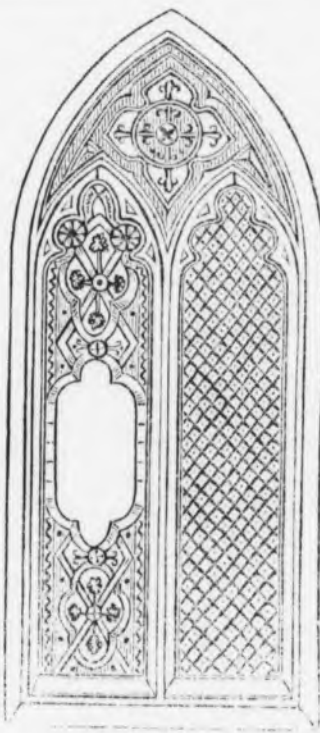
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